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Contents.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

OUT OF THE WAY PLACES IN EUROPE. No. I.—A Sketch from the *Coupe*—The Old Woman of Troyes. SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.—The Editor.

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS (with three illustrations, by W. Harvey).

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.—New Editions of the Classics—Knapp's Chemical Technology—Miss Dwight's Mythology—Bojesen's Greek and Roman Antiquities—Schmitz and Zumpt's Virgil—Whitlock's Geometry—Francis's Edition of Coleridge—Carter's Edition of Pollok—Lewes's New Novel.

BOOKSELLING IN PARIS.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.—American Ethnological Society—American Association of Science, Dr. Dickeson's Paper on the Mississippi.

THE LATE DR. MARTIN.

POETRY.—Bacchus and Ariadne, by Carl Benson.

FINE ARTS.—Church Architecture.

MUSIC.—Madame Bishop.

THE DRAMA.—Mr. Macready's *Macbeth*.

WHAT IS TALKED ABOUT.—Mr. Hecker's Arrival—Dr. Hawks in New York—M. St. Martin's New Paper—An Up Town Reading Room—First Glance at the Fair—At the Theatres—Among the Artists—Personal News of Authors.

GOS-IP OF THE PRESS.—French, English, and American Items.

PUBLISHER'S CIRCULAR.—Literary Intelligence—List of American Books—New English Publications.

OUT OF THE WAY PLACES IN EUROPE.

No. I.

THE uses of travel are as various as the faces, the names, or the notions of travellers. Of the innumerable multitude of the "outward bound" who crowd the staterooms of ships and steamers, and stare with unaccustomed gaze on English or Continental shores, no truer is it that no two see with the same eyes, than that each has his separate stock of anticipations, sympathies, and schemes, with which to start upon the enterprise of a tour. Travelling abroad is a new kind of living, in which accident becomes experience, and circumstance is destiny. There are great objects of curiosity and wonder,—great works of Nature and Art—famous places, and things, and men, which, like the startling events in an era, have an universal claim to regard; which are sought, and seen, and admired by all, and shared in a community of interest; but, besides these, there are countless sources of particular enjoyment, which, like matters of personal biography, are inseparable from the individual experience of the tourist. These are his peculiar property; accidental discoveries, chance good fortunes, of which no Guide Book has informed him, and which no Foreign Correspondent can chronicle; they are the purchase of his own observation, and he is apt to magnify them into the most valuable of his reminiscences. Perhaps it is the unsocial part of one's nature that prompts this feeling of satisfaction in the personal incidents of travel, and in the extra enjoyment of unusual scenes and circumstances; perhaps it is the seasoning of selfishness that gives to the bread of adventure, "eaten in secret," its keener and more satisfying relish; but there is no great harm in attributing it rather to that kindlier class of sympathies which finds its most congenial atmosphere in the least regarded occurrences and scenes; and by an innocent alchemy transmutes the dull, unnoted realities, the casual occurrences of life, into the pure gold of romance and poetry. Be this as it may, the experiment may be worth the trying, of attempting in a

VOL. III.—NO. XXXVII.

series of sketches, some glimpses of European travel apart from the beaten track of tourists, or not of necessity upon it; some recollections of places, incidents, and things out of the way of ordinary observers, or peculiar to the experience of the writer. While the glowing and malleable impressions of foreign travel are being hammered into permanent shape, it would be well if the tourist could sometimes catch the sparks that fly unheeded on all sides—at least something of their transient brightness, their momentary lustre!

TROYES.

A SKETCH FROM THE COUPÉ.

EVEN in Paris, November is the most dismal of months. On the Boulevards, clogs, umbrellas, and red noses; in the Tuileries, bare branches and dead leaves, soaked and matted with the continuous drizzle; in the Louvre, a wintry dampness, that makes the Claudes chilly, and gives to David's classic unbuskined heroes, a blue, rheumatic tinge; in the *Trois Frères*, spite of incomparable appliances of in-door comfort, a piercing atmosphere of incipient frost, which not even the restorative redolence of *Turbot au gratin* or the inspiring aroma of *Chambertin vieux* can utterly dispel. Fortunate the man who can escape at will from such uncomfortable environments; whose conscience has no scores unsettled with his Galignani in the items of thirteenth-century churches unvisited, old Hôtels unexplored, Napoleon reminiscences unnoted, Restaurants undined at, and dishes untasted; who is free to book himself at the Messageries Royales for the Southern route, and can direct his anticipations and his luggage, "Italy, via Marseilles."

The morning frowned on our departure with clouds and threatenings of storm. On the threshold of our *chambres de garçon*, in the airy *Quatrième* which had lodged us through the gay, radiant summer, and the bright autumn, while we whirled in the delirium of Paris, we gave a parting look of half regret at their snug nicety, and all that tasteful trickery of cheap decoration by which the stern realities of the attic are softly idealized into the attractive elegance of the boudoir. On the stairs stood Madame, our landlady, in a becoming dishabille, wishing us a pleasant journey, and bestowing her parting injunctions, on the old principle of one word for us and two for herself. "By all means should we wrap ourselves well up from the cold—and take care of our precious healths—and be certain not to forget if we happened to meet any of our friends on the journey to recommend them to her establishment!" The buxom *fille de chambre* was ready with a curtesy and a smiling *merci*, in return for the expected trifle, while from the final foot of the long staircase cries the Concierge's wife, that brave man, the Concierge himself, having gone long ago in advance with the luggage,—"Bon jour, Messieurs! bon jour! bon voyage! au plaisir!"

Such were our Parisian adieux.

What a precious windfall for the notebooks and descriptive epistles of the unfledged tourist is the first French Diligence he encounters. That great, yellow, chimerical, cal-

pacious monster, whose name he persists for a fortnight in pronouncing as if it were an English substantive and signified extra care, and every subdivision of whose huge internal economy he is anxious to experiment upon personally in the venture of a journey. The Diligence becomes in his mind an absorbing idea. Into it, as the greater including the less, are merged all his preconceived notions and future experiences of all sorts of conveyances—unless he happens to be a real estate lawyer—in size, shape, and arrangement to be gauged by this authoritative standard. Into what an involved process of calculation is he plunged by the complex tariff of prices from the *coupé* at the top of the scale, to the *Banquette* at the top of the coach; the highest in position and the lowest in price. What a climax of bewilderment is the hour of starting, when he finds the monster more elephantine than ever, with whole tons of freight distending the huge black bulk of the top covering, and a caravan of horses inexplicably grouped in front, and an anxious population swarming around, waiting for a distribution of the disputed territory inside. How invariably is he caught getting up the wrong ladder into the wrong place, how uniformly fancies himself the victim of some terrible imposition, how despairingly resigns himself at length to the necessity of blind submission. Like the last scene of a five act comedy, to which every explanation is postponed by way of intensity of *finale*, the highest pitch of confusion just precedes the departure. Finally the decisive "Roulez" of the Conducteur, like the voice of destiny, cuts short the conflict, settles the matter of contested seats, and the unwieldy leviathan staggers along with its score of unfortunate Jonahs inside.

Our Diligence lumbered out of Paris, and on towards Dijon, with the most persevering monotony. Out of our *coupé* windows we had a full view of the wide, unvarying landscape, destitute of attraction or beauty of any kind. Now and then we clattered into some old town to pull up at the yawning gateway of the post house, and await the change of horses, a process which never failed to call down the conducteur from his exalted seat in the *Banquette*, with the prescribed amount of small change for the departing postillion and an unlimited supply of *dépêchez* and *sacres* for the new comer, who soon guided us out again into the dull country. Over the solid stones, along the straight, undeviating line of the highway, like all other French roads laid out in the strictest abhorrence of curves and bends, we rolled all day. Towards night it was a great relief to be let out at Nangis, a little unnoticeable town, with the intimation of a dinner in readiness. The *Interior*, *Rotonde*, and *Banquette* had peculiarities of taste; preferring *soupe maigre* and *vin ordinaire* to the more elaborate provision of the *table d'hôte*. This last was a great affair, got up with strict regard to the unities, on the Paris pattern, with a superabundance of white napkin, and a vast display of large plates and small eatables. There was nothing in the Conducteur's blouse and cap that hindered him from being of the party, any more than if he had been a Democratic driver in New

Hampshire, and during the progress of the dinner he performed the double duty of satisfying his own appetite and quickening ours. He was a good-natured fellow though, and I believe would have kept the whole Diligence load waiting a quarter of an hour, rather than have carried us off hungry. Leaving Nangis and the Lion d'or behind, we got very soon into the dark, and dozed along in that convulsive style peculiar to efforts at sleeping over wheels, consisting in a series of naps which one falls into with a spasm, and is waked up from with a jerk.

About three o'clock in the morning we came into the narrow, crooked, twisting streets of the ancient capital of Champagne, the dilapidated city of Troyes. How much dilapidated, we could not see in the obscurity of the lamp-light, but we knew it had dwindled from its old importance of sixty thousand inhabitants to little more than one third as many, and what indistinct glimpses we did get as we turned the sharp corners and threaded our intricate way between the tall quaint houses, told of antiquity and decay. Stopping in the big, irregular square where the Diligence waited while the relay of horses was being got up in some remote quarter of the city, we had a better opportunity of looking about, and decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable-ended sort of a place it was. Roofs askew and chimneys awry, tiles and timbers pitched together in a way that antiquaries love, but nervous lessees hate; the whole town was very far gone in the ruinous picturesque. The silence into which we had so unseasonably obtruded ourselves didn't seem sensible of the disturbance. All around there was the deep, unbroken stillness of "past midnight." "The chief manufacture carried on in and around Troyes," says the indisputable John Murray, "is *night caps*." The occupation of the Trojans just at this time was evidently connected with this prevailing staple. But presently, while we were wondering what was to happen to us, and momentarily expecting the ghost of some old hero of Champagne with a long neck, the visible impersonation of a "dead soldier," to enliven the scene and help us to some of those apropos associations and imaginings that conscientious tourists are always favored with on the right spot, appeared on the scene a little old woman, queerer than all the gable ends in the town could ever have looked, even in broad daylight. Turning up mysteriously, very much as if she had emerged from a trapdoor in the pavé, she commenced superintending the unloading of trunks, boxes, chests, and packages, as if they were all her own, or, at least, as if she was a sort of general agent and commissionaire extraordinary for everybody else. To have seen her, frisking around the conducteur and the coach, now here, now there, now in one place and now in another, and now in both; managing and directing and controlling; the supposition was hardly to be avoided that the town of Troyes was inhabited and governed by little old women, of whom this was the head and *chef*; the female Polk of a small Republic of *vieilles*; the petticoated Haroun al Raschid incognito, walking unviziered amongst her sleeping subjects, with ocular inspection of such nightly intruders upon the peace of her domain as this lumbering Diligence of ours. All of a sudden off she goes, disappears within the neighboring court-yard of the "*Grand Mulet*," and we wonder what has become of her. Our wonder is not long; in a minute she is back again, back with a big hand-cart

capable of holding, who can tell how many *malles, caisses*, or hampers of cheese, the lactaceous specialité of Troyes? She piles them up one over the other, whatever they are, the commodities of her cognisance and care, and when the load was crowned with the last item of freight, put herself blithely between the shafts and off she trotted, hand-cart and all, down the square, and around the corner, disappearing amongst the peaked roofs and slanting gables, like an industrious and overloaded ghost.

THE OLD WOMAN OF TROYES.

She is an old woman, certainly one
Of the most remarkable under the sun,
Not even excepting the old woman who
Lived very retired in the heel of a shoe,
And was troubled with troublesome boys;
The very quintessence of spirit and strength,
Corked down in a body not four feet in length,
And perhaps I should add, the very personi-
fication of every thing skinny and bony,
Is this Old Woman of Troyes!

As soon as the Diligence clatter, and clang,
Gets into the square, and pulls up with a bang,
Probably waking up half of the people,
And shaking the town from the stones to the steeple,
With a terrible racket and noise;
Out of *le grand Mulet*—(mentioned by Murray,
As "good, clean, and cheap") in all sorts of a hurry,
With a light in her hand, of course a rush light,
She comes with a rush, in the depth of the night,
This queer Old Woman of Troyes!

She unloads in a trice, I really can't state
Exactly the number of cart.
From the top of the Diligence down to the flaps;
While as for such matters as baskets and bags,
They're nothing but trifles and toys;
Around and around the old woman scampers,
Amongst packages, boxes, and barrels, and hampers;
A bale of packed cotton, or load of pressed hay,
Would be nothing at all, I'll venture to say,
To this Old Woman of Troyes.

While we are looking, she's gone for a minute,
Flies to the court-yard, and disappears in it,
But before you could think it, takes a fresh start,
And out of the gate with a great big hand-cart,
Like a squadron of horse she deploys;
Then into it piles up trunks, boxes, and chests,
As a tailor would pile up trousers and vests,
Hops into the shafts like a twelve pounder shot,
And off through the streets, at a rousing round trot,
Goes this Old Woman of Troyes!

Now, if Hugo or Scribe had been in the *Coupe*,
Or Janin or Sue, it's easy to say,
That besides with the handcart this very long run,
In a novel or play she might have had one,
And made a prodigious great noise;
Or in England, that wonderful country of dafts,
She'd surely be christened the Countess of *Shafts*,
Leaving the *bury* out of the word,
Which only would make it too long by two-thirds,
For this Old Woman of Troyes!

Now, ye Mothers all over the world attend,
And I'll give you the moral that comes at the end;
If you've got a large family, in a long series
Of Peggies, and Sallies, and Annas, and Maries;
Without wishing your girls had been boys;
Don't bring up these Peggies, or Maries, or Annas,
To do nothing else but perform on pianos,
And break other people's, and then their own hearts,
But teach them the useful, industrial arts,
Of this Old Woman of Troyes!

Sketches of Society.

THE EDITOR.

NOT he who gave the gladiatorial show in Mr. Bulwer's Pompeii—not he nor any of his brothers that the barbarous Romans might have shouted around, when their horrid milling matches were over; but he—himself, a gladiator in a far nobler arena—he, whom the polished thoughtful Greeks imagined in their dreams, from the day that Pericles edited the Homeric Poems. The sparkling humor of the social board—the prophetic melancholy of the poet's study—the learning of the Academy—the solemn meditation of the Grove—the practical teaching of the Porch—the flesh and blood invective of Demosthenes—the spiritual denunciation of Melpomene, uttering herself through *Æschylus* and *Sophocles*, the pliant

voices of the *Aïdoi*—the critical acumen of all Athens, dashed with the mob-humoring of Aristophanes—all these imaged to that excitable, news-loving, fertile-minded, and most ingenious people, what a journalist editor should be; and they would have passed us down a model of one, as they have of everything else, had Gutenberg, Faust, and Schoeffer only been known to Xenophon and Thucydides. But the Art of Printing, which it took three thousand years to ripen from the phenomenon of wooden stereotypes lately discovered in the Pyramids, was unknown to that land of *ricô racô* publication, where the very market women could criticise a poetic quantity as easily as the children of Calais speak French.

The public journalist was the last birth of Time. Nor has he yet grown up to his full stature, that man who sits there, another Archimedes, with his press for the fulcrum, which that glorious mechanic only craved to heave the world with the lever of Mind.

He has not yet grown up to his full stature; or, rather, loose-limbed and yet in the gristle of youth, his frame has not yet concentrated itself as to give the firm walk and even bearing of manhood. His powers are all matured, but he knows not yet their extent nor their limit; the world is all before him, but he knows not yet his proper place in it. Shall we let him go on growing until he find his place by accident, or shall we arrest him where he is; treat him like a stalwart savage—run him down, and take his dimensions forthwith, and subdue him to the purposes of civilization? How the wild lawless being, half sage, half younker irresponsible, will be astounded to find that there were laws created for him in the very nature of things, long before his existence, and that as civilization advances (society is as yet but half civilized), he must come under the inexorable yoke of its conventionalities.

Are we wrong in regarding the Journalist as still a *fera natura*? Well, what are the restraints upon him? His birth began in Europe at the time when the Duel was the only arbitrament to which he could be exposed for malfeasance against individual rights. But the polished Turks having shown that the gentlemanhood extracted by pistol and small sword is an inferior article, Christendom is trying to imitate them by discovering some other mode for the conservation of politeness. Yet it is odd that the last remnant of the spirit of Feudalism should have blazed out most strongly in connexion with the acknowledged prime minister of the new order of things; and still in Vicksburgh an Editor and a Duellist seem to be synonymous. The Ottomans (who, by the way, first founded Teetotal Societies) should send Social Missionaries into the Valley of the Mississippi.

But is there no other restraint upon an editor than the possible summons to a tourney in a turnip-field? Yes, shop-keeping England, which mulcts the pocket for irreparable outrage to the married affections, has taught us also to reduce the value of one's self-love to an affair of dollars and cents. An editor must pay for the luxury of abusing character. But would you impose further restraints? Why if you do, you invade "the Freedom of the Press!"

We never yet met that man who could explain what he meant by that phrase! Reader, reflect for yourself for one moment, and you will acknowledge that it means two different things in Europe and in this country, and that we habitually use the phrase with its European meaning.

As in Europe the rights of the people are only privileges wrung from their monarchs, while in this country the powers of the Executive are only concessions from the people, so in Europe the Freedom of the Press is something conquered from authority; while the Freedom of the Press in America, existing *ab ovo* with other *Natural Liberties* (as we conceive them), must follow the condition of any regulations society chooses to make in regard to those *Natural Liberties*. In Europe, moreover (and this is all-important to our view of the subject), the police is an emanation from the central government, and any interference of the local courts with the press is bringing the power of the government to bear upon one of the franchises of the people. In this country, neither Mr. Polk at Washington, nor Mr. Havermeyer in the City Hall, have anything to do with any town regulation of Communipaw which should interdict the circulation of any journal within its precincts, which it chose to ostracize.

Here, it must be admitted, is something of a difference in the condition of things. But let us restate the case in another form. In Europe, as we all know, "The Press" is the great antagonistic power to "Privilege." It is the creature, the weapon, and the muniment of the people in their contests with Political Prerogative. In this country directly the reverse is the case. Political privilege and political prerogative are here the creation of the people, and the press is the creature of individuals. All countries have their aristocracies, hereditary or elective. Our privileged class is the self-constituted aristocracy of the press. Journalism is our privileged order. The Journalist alone, of all Americans, is gifted with prerogative by his position. He alone is intrusted with great and undefined powers, without a vote of his fellow-citizens at large, or any examination into his qualities for the office by committees, or boards of directors, or elders, or vestrymen, or any other primary or secondary forms of representation of the will and pleasure of the masses. All this might be of very little moment; but though the editor be not appointed like a Latin Censor, or "called" like a modern clergyman, he at once takes a position hedged in by a reverence and superstition, tremendous as any which gave power to the church in its darkest days.

That superstition is called by Americans, "the Liberty of the Press."

This phrase, which originally meant "freedom of political discussion," means in this country the liberty of uttering to ten thousand persons in print something about the concerns of John Brown, with which you are impertinently intermeddling, and for which meddling he would knock you down if you said the same thing by word of mouth to him alone, on an open prairie. Mr. Webster or Mr. Van Buren would be regarded as insane if they ventured to castigate any of the newspaper Billingsgate that is showered upon them. But does any one doubt that Black Dan would instantly "drop his man" with those bronze knuckles, if assailed face to face upon the moors of Marshfield, by similar impertinences?

But it may be said on the other side, that it is "contempt" and not "prerogative," which so often enables the Journalist to pass scot free from the responsibilities which govern other classes of society. Every one, some time or other, has heard the phrase, "Who cares for a newspaper attack?" But does this really convey a "fixed fact," as Brigadier Cushing would call it? Has the Press indeed fallen so low, that people are indifferent to its asser-

tions? or, on the other hand, has *the sense of character*, here at the north, beaten down and obliterated by anonymous calumny and furious newspaper partisanship, so died out among us, that we reck not for the good or evil opinion of our neighbor? The writer does not believe in either of these last suppositions—his pride as a, sometime, American Journalist, will not admit of conclusions so mortifying.

No! it is not as yet the decay of power in the Press, it is a growing sense of its tyranny, coupled with the evidences of an unscrupulous use of its prerogative, which is preparing a recoil from its dictation, in the American mind.

Yet even at this period, when the press so often in vile hands abuses its authority, it is appealing to the public for an increase of its prerogative! It clamors with vulture greediness, for a new construction of the Law of Libel enabling it "to give the truth in evidence" of whatever charges it chooses to bring against private character; thus claiming the right to meddle with the domestic hearth and private affairs of every citizen. In a word, it would erect itself into a new form of Grand Jury, searching as Fouche's system of espionage, terrible as the Spanish Inquisition, appalling as the Lion's Mouth of Venice, and withering to individual liberty, as the German Vehm of the dark ages.

Such being the lawless character of Journalism among us; such being its arrogant aspirations to seize upon additional elements of tyranny, the citizen who commits the name of his neighbor to its mercies is guilty of an outrage towards that neighbor which is often irreparable.

There is no true liberty where the personal rights of individuals are not respected, and the first of those personal rights consists in each man giving to others and to the public just so much or so little of his private affairs as he pleases. The right of his neighbor over him consists in the privilege of interpreting and commenting upon his conduct, when either he himself, at his own sovereign will and pleasure, has communicated his actions and opinions to the public, or the operation of the courts of Law have legally subjected his character to public criticism in the journals. Unless editors of newspapers be elected to the station of public censor, or are appointed by the town council of each district as a legal part of the local police, there is no other view of the subject which will stand for a moment in a land of freemen when men duly understand the rights of freemen.

But we will go deeper into this question. There is no original right or privilege which MAN abandons in a state of society, for which society does not give him in exchange a commensurate claim upon itself. It will suffice to adduce a single instance of this to illustrate the previous position of the article. The right of punishing unprovoked violence by slaying the aggressor is the privilege of man in his savage state. Society when denying that privilege takes the punishment of the aggressor into its own hands. Now we live under a dispensation of, what is called, civilized life, in which reputation is full as dear to the citizen as is life or limb to the savage. But society denies the right of the individual to visit summary punishment upon the offender who tampers with that reputation, and yet society affords no safeguard to it and proffers no remedy when it is wounded. It does indeed hypocritically proffer to the afflicted a quack balm, called "the Law of Libel." But this, like the desperate use of poison in virulent

maladies, generally leaves the patient with a broken constitution. Society, in a word, first arbitrarily rules that his character is as much a part of a man as are his joints and blood-vessels; it then takes from the guardianship of the individual that which it has declared to be a vital part of him, and absurdly proffers him a legal mangling in a libel suit as a compensation for previous scavenger treatment.

And now what is the position of the editor amid this lawless atmosphere in which he lives and moves and has his being; he, a man of interests, prejudices, and passions, like the rest of his fellows?

Unlike the men devoted to every other pursuit, the public Journalist has in this country no acknowledged professional position, like the lawyer or physician. His fame and his revenue may come from his journal, but the social ties and responsibilities which link him to the great charities of life, are, in most instances, distinct from his professional existence; and unlike the Merchant, the Banker, the Artist, the *Man* is not identified with his doings by either "wife, children, or friends." An intellectual gymnast, he stands on his head in public, and people who grasp his hand in private as they would that of one of the Raveles after he has shifted his stage dress, care not a button for the things he said in a Pickwickian sense, when his heels were higher than his head at the call of public expectation. He charged one of his own brethren of the press with a state prison offence this very morning, and that brother in his afternoon's paper has proved that his antagonist was a rogue avoided by every one, yet the pleasant citizen who so warmly shook hands with the one just now in front of the custom-house, locks his arm with the other before he gets out of Wall street, and they go lovingly up Broadway to a late dinner together!

Talk of leaving the character and comity of the press to "public opinion!"—what better evidence do you want that public opinion does not concern itself about the matter, and that the elevation and regeneration of the press must be taken into its own hands if we would raise the character of Journalism?

The first movement to this end is to recognise it distinctly as a profession (it is half the time only a speculation), and for this end it has been well suggested that there should be a chair endowed for the Professorship of Journalism in every college in the Union. West Point may never produce a Scott or a Taylor, but it gave the science to inform ten times the number of raw levies which triumph under them—with the discipline to regulate and the police to conserve. And so a body of accomplished men trained specially for the Press, although they should never count a brilliant journalist among their number, would give character, efficiency, and dignity to a profession which has become far more important than that of the soldier.

Far more important, for take the Editor now in his full power and searching influence, and what member of society can measure authority with a man who daily talks to ten thousand people, one-half of whom, if they do not take his words as sooth, yet unconsciously imbibe all his sentiments and opinions from sheer indolence or want of leisure to elaborate any independent thinking of their own?

It is supposed that every newspaper, with one thousand subscribers, has at least five thousand readers. In this country there are millions who read scarcely anything else than the newspapers; and that man with a seedy coat who is so unobtrusively inquiring for let-

ters at the village post-office is not only the oracle of his county, but, when he ventures upon publishing a thought of his own, in addition to those which he distils from the metropolitan papers, it finds its way throughout the Confederacy, and is sooner or later reproduced in the Correspondence Columns of some London Journal, which gives it to the world at large. The influence of a preacher over his congregation is limited indeed, compared to a power of enjoining opinion like this! And it would require all the sacred associations that belong to it, with the closest habitual parochial ministrings of its servants, for the Pulpit to hold its own for a moment against the Press, were they once arrayed against each other merely as rival homilists.

But the theme would furnish an essay of itself, were we to attempt an estimate of how much of the fragmentary power of the Church has passed to the Press throughout modern Christendom. Look at it now in connexion with another Power which men are more accustomed to acknowledge as the great influence of the present era, Capital. All the millions of the Rothschilds, with all the individual influence attending their possession, does not give the position of command filled at some seasons of modern politics by the London Times! That journal might not have saved Sir John Moore, and may not have made the Duke of Wellington, as some have asserted, but suppose the capital invested in it, or take the round sum of a million of money embarked in a new journal in this country, with a full corps of reporters and sub-editors of every description, there shall be writers of spirit and skill engaged upon it, whose only business shall be to put into the most effective language the *briefs* which are daily prepared for them by assiduous men of careful detail, while one mind of calibre, the master spirit which owns, and directs the whole machine, shall breathe into it a master-spirit's own energetic continuity of purpose—could mental vigor, united to the possession of capital, grasp at the One Man Power through any more effectual channel in these days? Talk of the Bank of the United States rivalling the central government in influence, why it is nothing to a Monster Press in the hands of a rich Joint Stock Company, with a proper President at the head of it; for every bank in the Union would have to cower before such a tremendous agency. And of a certainty this thing will come. The press at present gets only the overplus of literary and forensic talent from the bar, only the accidental diversions of business enterprise from the counting-room; but our millions of readers in the country with the easy transmission of the newspapers must sooner or later lead to the investment of capital in this pursuit to an extent hitherto undreamed of. When that time comes, the city editor's exchange list will be limited to a single little county newspaper, published here and there for the sheriff's notices, while the metropolis will flood the interior with the great rival journals; and a congress of editors to debate upon the affairs of the country will be regarded as momentous as the gathering of the Barons of Runnymede; while the more the "let alone" principle enters into legislation and the action and structure of government, the more the autocracy of the press will consolidate itself into an oligarchy, which will bring all the land under the rule of Penhood.

C. F. H.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.

WE wonder how many readers of the Literary World, how many readers of any newspaper, there are, who, in the course of the day, week, or year, look up to the sky and regard with any kind of interest the light clouds which drift to and fro through the day, and at morning and evening put on so many colors of strangest beauty and cheerfulness! It is on the solid earth, the everyday ground beneath us, it is true, that we are to build our houses, take our daily course and provide for the necessities of hunger, ambition, love, friendship, and our common mortal affections. But, you may take our word for it, that great blue canopy was not hung over our heads for nothing: in every cloud, vapor, and little streak that flecks its

judgments, but we should most assuredly never think of going a journey into a foreign country, taking a stroll in the woods or a sail on the water, on a summer's afternoon, or of sitting on a rock by a stream, for any length of time, with a companion who ignored the old "Arabian." We do not insist that he shall have actually read with the eye the work under that name: but that he has the Arabian Nights feeling, that he will not hold us down to a literal consideration of stones geologically, trees botanically, and the birds that fly the air as they are to be found in Nuttall. We are not sure but we are prepared to push our principle a little further, and to say we would rather not consort with, in any relation or dealing, the man who is void of the sense to which they appeal. We could not, of our present conviction, assert that we would have confidence in tea, or hats, or shoes, or any of the commonest wares, dealt to us by a trader who (out and out) declined the acquaintance of Ahmad Kamakim, Abou Hassan, and the excellent Woman with the Crate. We would go to battle much more

steadily, we are satisfied, under a leader who had familiarized himself with the tactics of the king's son, in bearing off the damsel from amid the Greek troops. As for the ladies,—God bless them!—if they will but make the slightest reference, the vaguest allusion satisfying us they appreciate that story of the Fairy carrying off her beloved, they can have our heart whenever they choose to call for it. We include in our range even those wicked creatures, the Publishers, and feel a sort of gratitude—we never felt before—towards the Bro-



The old woman with the crate.



The Fairy carrying off her beloved.

thers Harper, for furnishing a complete collection of these magical tales, the only complete collection to be had this side of the Great Waters, we believe. And that our gratitude may be testified plainly to all the world—all the literary world, at least—we allow their edition to speak for itself, in the illustrations we present, and in the pure translation it accompanies.

Ah! that is a serviceable "old female," that crate-woman.

"Ali Shir rejoiced at her words, and kissed her hands. He then went quickly and brought her what she desired; and when the things were made ready for her, she arose and attired herself in a patched gown, put over her head a honey-colored kerchief, and, taking in her hand a walking-staff, bore the crate about through the by-lanes, and to the houses, and ceased not to go about from place to place, and from quarter to quarter, and from by-street to by-street, until God (whose name be exalted!) guided her to the pavilion of the accursed Rashideddin the Christian, within which she heard a groaning. So she knocked at the door; whereupon a slave girl came down and opened to her the door, and saluted her. And the old woman said to her, I have with me these trifles for sale. Is there among you any one who will buy aught of them? The girl answered her, Yes; and she took her into the house and seated her. The female slaves then seated themselves around her, and each of them took something from her; and the old woman began to address them with courtesy, and to make the prices of the goods easy to them; so that they were delighted with her, on account of her kindness, and the gentleness of her speech."

The bearing off of the damsel is no slight exploit, almost equal to any of the achievements of the great Mexican war.

"Accordingly, he sent forth the ebony horse to the meadow in which he had found the damsel with the horse and the Persian sage, and the king mounted with his troops, taking the damsel with him; and they knew not what he desired to do. And when they arrived at that meadow, the king's son, who feigned himself a sage, ordered that the damsel and the horse should be placed as far from the king and the troops as the eye could reach, and said to the king, With thy permission and leave, I desire to burn perfumes, and to recite a form of exorcism, and imprison the Genii here, that he may never return to her. After which I will mount the ebony horse, and mount the damsel behind me; and when I have done that, the horse will move about with violent action, and walk forward until it cometh to thee, when the affair will be finished, and thou shalt do with her what thou wilt. And when the king heard his words, he rejoiced exceedingly. Then the king's son mounted the horse and placed the damsel behind him, while the king and all his troops looked at him. And he pressed her to him, and bound her firmly, and turned the pin of ascent; whereupon the horse arose with them into the air. The troops continued gazing at him until he disappeared from before their eyes; and the king remained half a day expecting his return to him; but he returned not; so he despaired of him, and repented greatly, and grieved for the separation of the damsel. Then he took his troops and returned to his city."

Turn about is fair play, and you can see what kind of conveyance the Fairy made of herself when she was crossed in love:



Flight of the king's son and the damsel from amid the Greek troops.

"Accordingly, he took a party of his dependents, and, accompanied by the vizier of the King Dirbas, they proceeded in search of Ansal Wajoud; and whenever they passed by Arabs or any people, they inquired of them respecting Ansal Wajoud, saying to them, Hath there passed by you a person of such a name, and of such and such a description? To which they answered, We know him not. They ceased not to inquire into the cities and villages, and to search in the plain and rugged tracts, and deserts, and wastes, until they arrived at the shore of the sea; when they sought a vessel, and embarked in one, and proceeded in it until they approached the Mountain of the Bereft Mother. Upon this the vizier of the King Dirbas said to the vizier of the King Shamik, On what account is this mountain so named? And the latter answered, For this reason: A Fairy sojourned upon it in ancient times, and that Fairy was of the Genii of China. She loved a man, and became passionately attached to him; but she was in fear of her family; and, her desire becoming excessive, she searched in the earth for a place wherein to conceal him from them, and found this mountain to be cut off from mankind and from the Genii, so that no one of either of these races (herself excepted) found the way to it. She therefore carried off her beloved and placed him there, and used to repair to her family, and to come to him privately; and thus she ceased not to do for a long time, until she bore him, on that mountain, a number of children. And those merchants who passed by this mountain in their voyages over the sea used to hear the weeping of infants, like the weeping of a woman bereft of her children; whereupon they said, Is there here a bereft mother? And the vizier of the King Dirbas wondered at these words.

"They then proceeded until they came to the palace, and they knocked at the door; upon which the door was opened, and there came forth to them a eunuch, who, knowing Ibrahim, the vizier of the King Shamik, kissed his hands. And the Vizier Ibrahim entered the palace, and found in its court a poor man among the servants; and he was Ansal Wajoud. So he said to them, Whence is this man? And they answered him, He is a merchant: his property was lost at sea, and he saved himself; and he is a person abstracted from the world. He therefore left him, and went on into the interior of the palace; but found no trace of his daughter; and he inquired of the female slaves who were there, and they answered him, We know not how she went, and she stayed not with us save for a short time."

Happy is the man, however bent or withered his form, however grey his locks or dim his eye, who in old age and many troubles remembers the Nights of Arabia with anything of the early heart of childhood! He may have had many cares and charges on his soul, have lost wife, children, fortune—let him hold fast to that,—he is still young, and has a life in his bosom worth cherishing.

Reviews.

NEW EDITIONS OF THE CLASSICS.

The Gorgias of Plato, chiefly according to Stallbaum's text, with notes. By Theodore D. Woolsey. Boston and Cambridge: James Munroe & Co. 1848.

Select Popular Orations of Demosthenes, with notes and a Chronological Table. By J. T. Champlin, Prof. of Greek and Latin in Waterville College. Boston and Cambridge: James Munroe & Co. 1848.

Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates, with English Notes, critical and explanatory, the Prolegomena of Kühner, Wiggers' Life of Socrates, &c. By Charles Anthon, LL.D., Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages in Columbia College, &c. New York: Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff st. 1848.

In the *Gorgias* and the *Memorabilia* are presented two portraits of Socrates of somewhat different style, by two of his most distinguished pupils. By Xenophon, Socrates is drawn as a wise and virtuous citizen and friend, and his conversation and advice are marked by sterling good sense, and a pious respect for the laws, alike divine and human. In the dialogue of Plato, he is an acute and profound Philosopher; and to the ardent and enthusiastic but somewhat poetical disciple, his speculations rather mount to the burning sphere than descend "to the low roofed house." The great merit of the work of Xenophon is its accuracy and truthfulness. We feel that these are in reality the memoirs, the table-talk, and the household words of the wisest of the Grecians. The beauty of the lecture Socrates gives his disobedient son, might melt the heart of a schoolboy. Even Xantippe catches a few reflected rays of amiability from the affectionate style of this remonstrance to her son. One or two passages have been very properly omitted. There is no necessity to canonize the grossness of a heathen author, because written in pure Attic. We are under great obligations to Prof. Anthon for so acceptable a work. It is almost needless to remark that its outward appearance is perfectly uniform with the works previously edited by him and published by the Harpers. The ample and judicious notes clear up all grammatical difficulties, while the interest in the great subject of the volume is sustained by the addition of a life of Socrates, and a treatise on his worth as a philosopher. In the *Prolegomena* by Kühner, some opinions are advanced as to the mysterious demon of Socrates; and in a note by the editor, a theory is noticed, which considers Socrates as laboring under the influence of a mental hallucination on this subject. It is somewhat unpleasant to associate the idea of monomania with the man, the oracle judged wisest of men; but whatever opinion may be adopted, the honest and sublime morality of Socrates will always command the respect of mankind, while the simple eloquence of his biographer harmonizes admirably with a character so courageous, so moderate, and so pure.

The *Gorgias* is one of the most characteristic of the dialogues of Plato, introducing us to the celebrated Leontian, one of the most brilliant men of his time, and a splendid type of the class which answered to the schoolmen of the middle ages, the sophists of ancient Greece. It displays to great advantage the Socratic method of disputation, even if surpassed in philosophic interest by some of the other dialogues. The editor, taking

occasion to recommend the stern obedience to the true and good it inculcates on the statesman, concludes by the remark "Something better is to be found than the miserable doctrine of instruction, and the duty of the politician to obey the popular will." He ought to have remembered that the Christian people of this country, even if they do not know Greek, have a light of divine truth and justice that separates them infinitely from the Athenian rabble, nor has the popular will of the American republic ever perpetrated an act of deliberate atrocity. Favoring peace and hating war, its reward has been unexampled prosperity and wealth.

The bias of the editor of the Selections from Demosthenes appears to be rather progressive than conservative, and he considers the study of the orator "who wielded at will the fierce demagogue" as suited to a people "who have embraced democracy as their birthright." Many students will be gratified at enjoying a specimen of the mode in which an ancient assembly was electrified. The purity and exquisite art of these great masters of the Greek language, render their works not only vehicles of a knowledge of their language, but guides to acquire ease and grace of expression in all.

Chemical Technology: or Chemistry applied to the Arts and Manufactures. By Dr. F. Knapp, Prof. at the University of Giessen. Translated and edited with numerous notes and additions. By Dr. Edmund Ronalds, and Dr. Thomas Richardson. First American edition with notes and additions. By Prof. Walter R. Johnson. Vol. I. illustrated with 214 engravings on wood. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard. 1848.

THOUGH many of the arts depending on chemical changes have been known from the earliest times, yet modern science has introduced a vast number of new ones, and given to all the element of certainty. The laws of chemical combination are truly eternal and immutable, and fixed unchangeably even as it regards quantity. To apply these laws to regulate manufacturing industry, is to labor scientifically and profitably. The first series of processes explained, is the primary and fundamental one of combustion. Carbon and its compounds with hydrogen, form the ordinary materials of combustion. The relative values of the different species of fuel are fully discussed, and the results are embodied in a series of tables. The experiments of the American Editor, instituted under the sanction of government, and having peculiar reference to the interests of our ocean steam navigation, are embraced in the volume. As the production of artificial heat ranks next in importance to the supply of food, light seems the introducer of refinement and pleasure to mankind. Beginning with the antique lamp, that might have lighted an ancient sage or poet, we have illustrations and explanations of all the lamps, from the ornament of the parlor to the mariner's guide on the ocean. To those who are curious in Argand and Solar burners, Carcel, Elliptical, or Girard lamps, we recommend the work as a source of gratification.

The second grand division of processes are those connected with the use of the alkalies. The interesting manufacture of crude sulphur, and that most important and instructive one of sulphuric acid, are treated most thoroughly with cuts almost accurate enough to build and furnish a laboratory for ourselves. Under this group we find the manufacture of Salt, the art of soap making, the sources and purification of soda and potash, the preparation of gunpowder, with an episode on the gun-cotton, one of the latest marvels of science.

The cuts are singularly distinct, being engraved so that the lines of the apparatus are

presented white on a black ground: every process is explained with the same accuracy as in a purely scientific treatise, and its value to the artist and manufacturer is exceedingly great. It will be succeeded by other volumes to complete the circle of the chemical arts.

The Poems of Samuel Taylor Coleridge: with an introductory Essay on his Life and Writings. New York: C. S. Francis & Co.

AN undertaking something similar to the present was suggested by Leigh Hunt in one of his many suggestive volumes, to wit, a pure selection of the Coleridge poems perfect in form, and distinguished by the highest poetic traits. This is now done in an exceedingly elegant volume published in a style worthy the original Pickering edition, by Francis. It is a book to be in constant demand while youth and woman, or pure and high minded thoughts in any, survive in the world. The Essay prefixed is from Mr. Tuckerman's Thoughts on the Poets.

Classical Series. Edited by Drs. Schmitz and Zumpt. P. Virgili Maronis Carmina. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard. 1848.

A SCHOOL edition of the poems of the great Roman bard. The notes are at the bottom of the page, and exceedingly brief when compared with the abundant assistance the student receives at the hands of the learned editor of the Harper Series. There is so much difference in the natural powers of boys, that we are in doubt whether it is better to leave them to themselves the text, the grammar, and the lexicon, or aid their dreary and faltering steps at each difficulty by a copious explanation. If the schoolboy like Fame in our poet, gains strength by exercise,

"Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo,"

let him get a good hard task, a plain and cheap edition, and no favor.

A Manual of Grecian and Roman Antiquities. By Dr. E. F. Bojesen, Professor of the Greek language and literature, &c., translated from the German. Edited by the Rev. Thomas Kerchever Arnold, M. A., Rector of Lyndon, &c. Revised with additions and corrections. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 200 Broadway: Philadelphia: George S. Appleton, 148 Chesnut Street, 1848.

Grecian and Roman Mythology. By M. A. Dwight, with an introductory notice by Prof. Tayler Lewis, and a series of illustrations in outline. New York: George P. Putnam, 155 Broadway, and 142 Strand, London, 1849.

WHY should we study, though strange, though poetic, fancies of man's idolatrous mind, or care for the customs of a vanished, if unforgotten race? It is because our kindred to all mankind runs back even to our great progenitor, because the mind delights to wonder at the dire changes of earth before man possessed it. It is because the fables and fabulous Gods of ancient Greece are connected by a thousand associations with the arts and literature. Sculpture, and painting, and poetry, recall continually the subjects of their first great masters and our instructors. And the polity and jurisprudence of Rome still survives a thousand years the downfall of the state.

The work of Bojesen is conveniently arranged in chapters under the head of separate states, that of Rome claiming an entire part. The student will find it a valuable text book, particularly rich in information as to the constitutions, laws, and judicial proceedings of those ancient commonwealths. The Mythology is of a more popular character, it is introduced by an eloquent essay from the pen of Lewis, and is illustrated by many very elegant outline illustrations. The materials are drawn from Homer and Hesiod, Virgil and Ovid, thus avoiding all chance of discrepancy between the text and the true standards. The most important portions, perhaps, consist of extracts, taken substantially from the same poets. The authoress has performed her task in a way to do her great credit, and it will

be especially agreeable to readers of her own sex, who may desire to refer to some authority on this subject in the course of their reading. She attaches high importance to the study of myths, as embodying the earliest psychology and theology, and refers to the grand and gloomy imagery of the northern Valhalla. We hope that she will favor us with a work on this very subject, of the Scandinavian mythology, which stretches into the future, as that of Greece did towards the past, and treats of that awful period

When wrapt in flames, in ruin hurled,
Sinks the fabric of the world.

Elements of Zoology; or Natural History of Animals. From the last Edinburgh edition. Chambers's Educational Course, revised and improved. By D. M. Reese, M.D., LL.D. Third American edition. New York: Published by A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st. Cincinnati: H. W. Derby and Co., 1849.

This is a treasure for the poor man's home, and the hope is not unfounded, that many a poor man's son may, from the pleasure derived from its perusal, be induced to cultivate a taste for the study of nature and her laws. We admire all the works published by the Chambers, and seize them like the hand of a tried friend. There seems to be a desire to do good as well as sell the book, exhibited on every page. The present, in some 500 pages, gives a rapid but scientific view of the animal kingdom. It is admirably adapted for schools and as a reading book for young naturalists. We should judge its perusal by general readers an almost necessary preparation to that of a popular treatise on geology. One word on the title page excites a smile—"improved." Dr Reese certainly, if we may conclude anything from his ingenuous preface, could not have inserted so invidious a word.

Elements of Geometry, theoretical and practical, containing a full explanation of the construction and use of tables, and a new system of surveying. By Rev. George Clinton Whitlock, A.M., Prof. of Mathematics and Experimental Science, in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. New York: Published by Pratt, Woodford and Co., 1848.

We know of no work of its size which contains a greater amount of mathematical information. In several points we admire this treatise: in the first place, the language of analysis is employed in demonstrating geometrical truths; in the next place, the invention of the pupil is exercised continually: he is taught to discover and demonstrate for himself, not merely to follow and admire the clenching logic of Euclid; and lastly, the adaptation of the language of analysis to changing quantities is displayed. We like the plan of giving real problems for the student in mathematics to exercise and breathe himself fairly on. Many a young man reads through his Euclid, and then stands in dismay at the request to demonstrate a proposition similar to those he has studied for months. No man can become a mathematician unless he sees by an intuition the truth he utters, and he must not rely on the algebraic result, but must as well feel it geometrically.

The Course of Time; a Poem. By Robert Pollok. New York: Robert Carter.

This much read poem still continues to share the extraordinary popularity which attended its first publication. The present edition, which is a very choice specimen of typography, has a mezzotint portrait of the author, and is accompanied by a highly enthusiastic eulogy from the pen of Rev. James Scott, pastor of the first reformed Dutch Church at Newark, N. J.

Three Sisters and three Fortunes; or Rose, Blanche, and Violet. By G. H. Lewes, Esq. Harper and Brothers.

A NOVEL of three heroines has undoubted attractions. But the Three Sisters, besides the usual sources of interest, has merits of a philosophical order, the author being an essayist and metaphysician of considerable power. Ranthorpe,

his first novel, was the hesitating outline of a beginner in the art. The present is a fuller picture of human life, and exhibits character in relation to its development in accordance with a true heroism. Rose, Blanche, and Violet, may be read with profit.

BOOKSELLING IN PARIS.

ANY one who is at all bookish, and who has had the good fortune to visit Paris, must have noticed on his way to the Louvre the immense advertisements painted on the sides of the disconnected houses, which have sprung up in some strange manner in the fine court of the Tuilleries. You read on them, "Histoire de Dix Ans"—"Histoire des Girondins," 50c. la Livraison, 5fr. le volume; 40f. l'ouvrage complet," in gigantic letters, each several feet high. It is one of the many devices of the publishers to attract the public eye; but this very effort implies an impressibility on the part of the people. It would not be done, were not circulation by tens of thousands the object aimed at. It is pleasant to see the great power of advertising thus turned to worthier usage, than to promote the diffusion of patent pills and cough candy. Why should the vender of good wares suffer his noisy opponent to get the better of him? Why, if he can promote his interests thereby, may he not bawl too?

A similar course is pursued in the Journals. The publisher has his "annonce" in the largest and blackest of type, a title of ordinary length frequently stretching across the folio page. This is a vicious style of printing advertisements, as it makes one side of the paper look like a poster show-bill—but that is the business of the paper: if the publisher can secure the notoriety, it is all he wants. That he has, with a good book, good reason to be content, is proved by the recent statement of Lamartine, that he had received 300,000 francs from the publishers of the Girondins. The advertising is not, however, the entire secret. Books are cheap, but at the same time they are neatly printed, and dressed in tasteful covers. Literature is brought down to the street, but not to the gutter. We have here, at home, the cheapness, but it is only of late that we are beginning to have the elegance combined with it. The retail dealer also does his part. He spreads out his wares in his window, the lower part of which is unglazed; the passer by is attracted, pauses, and takes up a volume, with as little ceremony as he would an apple from a stall. There is no dapper clerk to bore him with second-hand puffs from the newspapers. A small boy is usually hanging about the door, or Madame smiles invitingly from within; but unless Monsieur slipped the book into the pocket of his paletot, neither would molest him with solicitations, unless they took him for an "Anglais," which in Paris seems to have much the same signification as the classic term, "greenhorn," here.

Besides, as we have said, the books, in their externals, are attractive, and in price within the measure of every man's purse.

Are you well to do in the world? Buy this splendid Béranger, at almost every page interleaved with the choicest steel plates, a beautiful memento of the gratitude of a publisher to an author—a contemporary apotheosis in Art, by Perrotin. Have you only francs, instead of Napoleons? Here is the same choice treasure, shrunk down from two luxurious octavos, to a snug little 32mo., but as neatly and clearly printed, in its way, as the other. A popular author, like Béranger, may be considered an

unfair example, but the same process is pursued with every popular work, though not of course to the same extent. Béranger is the song-writer of the people; and in what other department of literature can any, even the most successful, compete in popularity with one, who is fortunate enough to hold that enviable rank in literature? What are your learned octavos, your luxurious and dignified quartos, your "works" extending to scores of volumes, and filling a shelf in "every gentleman's library," to one of his songs? We never had a nobler idea of the "poet's high vocation," than in looking on at one of the many little scenes which followed the Revolution of February—scenes, many of which escaped the letter-writers and journalists, or were passed over for the more exciting topics of barricades and bloodshed, or the low intrigues of politicians, but which will be noted down with care in the pages of memoir-writers for the benefit of future generations, as the honest chroniclers of the past have for us the traits of their times. Our scene is simple, and told in few words. We saw in a street of the "Pays Latin" a man standing in a gig, selling a new song of Béranger's in honor of the late Revolution, and men in blouses, who, a month before, were called canaille, but had of late been treated with more politeness, were spending their sous—and a sou means more there than double its value in our land of plenty—in its purchase. It was a fine example of the onward progress of the popular mind. Our friend and his aid in the gig, were the Mountebank and Jack Pudding of old, but now vending intellectual wares instead of marvellous elixirs.

Another noticeable point in French publishing is the numerous series of standard works. Some of them are interminable; they oppress one, as De Quincey says he was tormented by the idea of the perpetuity of a certain series of travels, which he in juvenile thoughtlessness subscribed to, and after taking in with great regularity for a year or two, in view of a speedy termination, went in despair to the publisher to know how many more volumes were to appear. "Why," said the clerk, in the careless tone of one who knew that the balance in the ledger was on the right side, "probably several hundred more." The author does not tell us whether he ever mustered courage to stop or the series came to an untimely end, but he says that that painful idea of endless continuity haunts him still.

Lest our readers should be in the same painful predicament, we hasten onward. One of these series is the Pantheon Littéraire, a collection of 8vo. tomes, in double columns, which swallow up ordinary duodecimos as the Dragon of Wantley did steeples, reducing Voltaire's ninety volumes (more or less—we have no Brunet at hand) to a baker's dozen, and lapping up in one volume of *petits poètes Français* the versifiers of a century. This series includes not only French authors but the classics of all languages, including a complete translation of the works of Plato. This series has been many years in progress, and is not yet completed; meanwhile the Bibliothèque Carpentier has started up, and numbers over one hundred volumes, to say nothing of side publications in format Carpentier. These are the stout 12mo. vols. in yellow covers which find their way everywhere.

The Bibliothèque de Poche, inviting little 18mos. of from two to three hundred pages, and costing only a franc each, is another

long and popular series consisting for the most part of smaller classics (smaller only in size), which are the most delightful books in every literature. It is well to have one of these in your pocket or at the top of your *sac de nuit* on a long diligence or railroad ride. There are other series of less note, and also a number composed entirely of popular treatises on scientific subjects. The cheap and popular, yet elegant form in which the great modern French historians are issued, is also worthy of notice.

We suppose that like every other branch of commerce, the book trade has suffered in consequence of the Revolution. It is but natural that, in such a stirring time as the present, men should desert their libraries for their journals—the history of the past, however well told, for the living history of the moment; or the novel reader lay down Dumas or Sue for the practical romance of barricade building. The publishers, seeing their stock remain unsold on their shelves, seem to have combined for mutual benefit in a plan which has at least the merit of novelty, and that mixture of the grandiose which is a sure bait for a Frenchman.

A scheme is on foot, with the participation of the leading booksellers and manufacturers, as Paulin, Firmin Didot, Baillière, Pagnon, Furne, to dispose of no less than three millions of francs worth of books by means of a magnificent lottery. This *voie du sort* is carried on with the sanction of, that is, "authorized by the government, and under the patronage of the Prefect of the Seine, and the surveillance of MM. the Mayors of the 10th and 11th arrondissements of Paris." The tickets are 120,000 in number, the price of which is twenty-five francs each, and each purchaser gets the full amount he has paid in books, and then, firstly, the chance of 10,000 francs *de rente*; the second to the eighth, less sums; the ninth to the hundredth, each a bookcase of mahogany, enclosing at least three hundred volumes, bound and gilt edged, each lot worth five thousand francs; the hundred and first to the two hundredth, a bookcase each, with three hundred half bound volumes worth three thousand francs; the two hundred and first to the five hundredth, a bookcase each, of two hundred volumes, each lot of the price of a thousand francs; lots 501 to 600 get 400 francs worth, and so on. A catalogue is to be got up and subjected to the supervision of the Minister of the Interior, from which the books are to be selected. The drawing is to come off at the Hotel de Ville, in November. It requires a Life Insurance Company to get at the outlay of the 24,000 francs of "income;" the remainder of the prizes equal 1,160,000 francs. From this some estimate may be made of the value of the stock delivered.

The scheme seems to offer every guarantee of fairness. One prize in every 120 appears a liberal allowance, and apart from the chances of a prize, as the catalogue will embrace the publications of all the leading bibliopoles, no one can fail to select a good five dollars' worth.

Reports of Societies.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the American Ethnological Society took place on Friday evening last, at the house of Mr. John R. Bartlett. The Rev. Dr. Robinson in the chair.

Mr. E. G. SQUIER read a paper on the "Ancient Monuments and Semi-Civilized Aboriginal

Inhabitants of New Mexico and Upper California," in which, in addition to what was previously known concerning them, he presented the new information recently made public through the Military Reports of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Emory, and Lieut. Abert, of the U. S. Engineer Corps. This information enables us fully to identify the "Kingdom of the Cibola," visited by Castenada, the chronicler of Coronado's Expedition, sent northward by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1540-42. Some of the towns visited by Lieut. Abert still bear the names by which they were known in the sixteenth century, and the inhabitants, in manners, mode of building, etc., have undergone a scarcely perceptible change from that period. The town of Acoma, visited by Lieut. Abert, probably dates back beyond the conquest, and was one of the "seven cities" of Castenada. It is situated upon a rock, inaccessible except by a narrow, and, in part, artificial passage. The buildings are three and four stories high, with no entrances from the ground. The stairs recede so as to leave terraces in front, which are reached by movable ladders. The openings into the interior are through the roof. In case of attack the ladders are withdrawn, and the buildings, fifty or sixty of which compose a block or square, are immediately converted into an almost impregnable fortress. One of these edifices, the "Pueblo de Taos," has successfully resisted all the attacks of the wild Indians and the Spaniards. It is seven stories high. It was reduced by the American forces, January, 1847, after a long and bloody siege.

The ruins of ancient buildings, and the traces of a remote population, are numerous upon the River Gila. They differ in many respects from those of New Mexico. Their existence has long been known, and has been supposed to lend a sanction to the traditional migrations of the Aztecs, by whom it has been conjectured they were built. Those which are standing are composed of clay, and are several stories in height.

Upon the Gila, Lieut. Emory found two singular semi-civilized aboriginal tribes. They are the Pimos and Coco Maricopas. They cultivate the soil, irrigating it by means of numerous canals, and live upon the most friendly terms with each other. They are honest, industrious, brave, but peaceable, and in all respects afford a striking contrast to the roving Apaches who occupy the country to the northeastward. Lieut. Emory heard of similar tribes in the territory above the Gila, between the Pimos and the Navajos, which are probably the same with the Moqui of Humboldt. One of these, the *Soonies*, are represented to be further advanced in civilization than the Pimos. It is also said that they reside in caverns cut in the rocks—suggesting at once the "seven caves" from which the Aztecs claimed that their ancestors migrated.

Mr. SQUIER expressed the conclusion that although the remains found on the Gileas possessed few features in common with the structures erected by the Mexicans, and are certainly not beyond the capabilities of the present or ancient Indians of New Mexico, they still attest the former existence here of a population differing from the Pimos at least in the construction of their edifices, and which may have migrated southward or disappeared under the attacks of hostile neighbors. They certainly tend to confirm the Aztec tradition, and invest the unknown nations to the northward with new interest. A knowledge of the true character of these nations is a great desideratum.

Mr. SQUIER also presented letters from J. G. M. Ramsay, Esq., of Tennessee, and Gen. John Payne, of Kentucky, giving highly interesting accounts of a variety of singular aboriginal monuments in these States. An abstract of these letters will hereafter be presented.

Dr. E. H. DAVIS exhibited to the Society a sculptured head dug up in Lexington, Kentucky, remarking that it was sculptured from the limestone peculiar to Kentucky, and executed in the usual manner of aboriginal art, by rubbing down

according to their fancy. Its features are not strongly marked, yet it may be classed with a considerable number of relics found throughout the West, commonly called "Indian idols."

Dr. DAVIS also laid before the Society some specimens of bark cloth, part of the feather-work cloak surrounding the mummy or desiccated body taken from the mammoth cave of Kentucky, in 1813. He stated that it has been examined by Prof. Gilman and himself with a powerful microscope, and found to consist of bark (probably the lin) and Indian hemp, the latter constituting the warp—portions of it had been dyed of a rich brown.

It is very evident that most of the ancient tribes west of the Alleghany mountains were in the habit of manufacturing the wild flax, or Indian hemp; and it appears from a work published in London in 1634, that this art was also practised by the tribes of the Connecticut valley.

The Rev. Dr. ROBINSON laid before the meeting letters from the Rev. Messrs. E. Smith and W. M. Thomson, of Beirut, dated July 28 and August 30, communicating information respecting the Dead Sea Expedition, and its results, and also announcing the sad intelligence of the death of Lieut. Dale, the second in command. He died at the house of Mr. Smith at B'hamdun on Lebanon, July 24, of nervous fever, after an illness of eleven days.

The letter of Mr. Thomson contained also an account of a journey by him from Beirut to Damascus in April last. On his way he visited, and particularly describes, the great intermittent fountain called Birket Anjar, at the western base of Anti-Lebanon; as also the city Anjar near by, with important ancient remains. These probably mark the site of the ancient *Chalcis under Lebanon*, held for a time by the younger Agrippa. Mr. T. describes also a large tunnel through a mountain ridge, connected with an aqueduct, by which the water of the great fountain at Fijeh was once carried to Palmyra. Many regard it as the work of Zenobia.

A letter was read from the Rev. Justus Perkins, dated at Oroomiah, Persia. Mr. Perkins spoke of a translation of the New Testament into modern Syriac, a copy of which had been sent to the society. He was then engaged on a translation of the Old Testament, from the Hebrew into the Modern Syriac. Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* had been translated into the same language, and was then going through the press. The following are extracts from the same letter:—

Ancient Mounds in Persia.—"The mounds on the plain of Oroomiah may be a matter of interest to you. They cover, in most cases, an area varying from one to four acres, and rise to a height of seventy to one hundred feet. They are evidently *artificial*, being composed mostly of *ashes*. These mounds are now more or less excavated, to obtain the ashes for manure. Rude walls are found embedded at their bases, and human skeletons are often found entombed in the walls. In several cases that have come to my knowledge, copper spikes about five inches long have been found in the skulls of these skeletons.

"The common tradition among all classes of the natives here in regard to those mounds is, that they were gradually accumulated under the perpetual fires of the ancient fire-worshippers. And, the same tradition, as you may be aware, assigns to Oroomiah the distinction of being the birth-place of Zoroaster, the founder of that religion.

"The opinion that these mounds are *artificial* has been called in question by some scientific men; but I feel quite sure that they are artificial. The walls and the human skeletons embedded in their bases, to say nothing of other indications, demonstrate the fact."

A letter was read from J. R. Logan, Esq., dated at Singapore, accompanying the numbers of the "Journal of the Eastern Archipelago," published by him at Singapore. Mr. Logan ex-

pressed a desire to correspond with the Society, and requested a copy of its "Transactions," as well as any other books on Eastern Asia and the Malay Archipelago, published in the United States.

Other works received by the Society are:—
The Ethnological Journal, edited by Luke Burke, Esq., London; presented by the Editor.
Boller's Ausführliche Sanskrit Grammatik; presented by J. G. Schwartz, Esq., American Consul at Vienna.

"Sechs Wandschirme;" a Japanese Romance, a fac-simile of the original, with a German translation by Dr. Pfizmaier; presented by J. G. Schwartz, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Squier, J. G. M. Ramsay, Esq., of Tennessee, was elected Corresponding Member of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Turner, Thomas Ewhank, Esq., of this city, was elected member.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE.

[Continued from last No.]

MR. DICKESON'S REPORT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

There are but two ways by which all this immense quantity of water can make its escape from the Valley—one of which is by the course of the River into the Gulf of Mexico, and the other by evaporation. Hence, we perceive that there is but one relative part of this quantity passing off by the River, for every eleven parts which are exhaled by the atmosphere—or, in other words, 1-12 by the River, and 11-12 by evaporation.

Thus we arrive at the development of a fact of the most momentous importance to the Planting Interests of Louisiana and Mississippi, for it will be readily perceived that the more exhalations are promoted the less liable will the lands of these two States be to the *periodical inundations of the River*. It may be asked by what process can we expect to promote evaporation so as to cause such an increase of quantity as to sensibly benefit the Planting Interests, and that, too, over such a vast extent of surface as is contained in the expansive area that comprehends the Mississippi Valley? The answer is, that the process has been, and is now, in a rapid state of prosecution, and of that kind which is the best calculated to produce such an effect—namely, *the clearing of the lands of their primitive forests*, and their consequent exposure to sun and atmosphere, the very best promoters of the evaporating process on so extensive a scale. It will not be difficult to perceive the vast difference there must necessarily be in the quantity of evaporation from a surface of country exposed to the action of sun and winds, and one covered with a dense forest, where neither can penetrate but with difficulty.

The lands in the Mississippi Valley are so subject to this increase of exposure, that we may hazard the assertion with safety, that there is not by twenty or twenty-five per cent. as much water now passes down the Mississippi annually as there was twenty-five years ago. This conclusion is not arrived at hastily, but by patient observation of the circumstances in connexion therewith during all that lengthy period, at whose beginning there were annual inundations of almost all the low or bottom-lands and for very lengthy periods of submergence of almost all the bottom lands, from the Bluffs or Highlands on one side of the river bottom to those on the other side, and to such a degree that but little or no hopes were entertained of the practicability of their redemption by any artificial means, that is, on any scale. But such has been the diminution in the annual quantity of water discharged from the Valley, that those lands have been progressively and rapidly redeemed from overflow, until very great portions of them are now in the highest state of cultivation, and with but comparatively slight assistance from art, in the way of embankments, and these such as would not have been at all available against the overwhelming effects of

former floods, and the length of time of their continuance; for then there were lengthy and annual inundations, both deep and expansive, of the waters over almost all the bottom lands; but now the River seldom rises to the same elevation as formerly, and when it does, it is of much shorter duration, and the waters are almost exclusively confined to the channel of the River, in place of being spread over almost all the bottom-lands the whole Spring and early part of Summer. All the advantages are progressively and rapidly extending themselves, while the causes remain unsuspected or overlooked, but none the less secure. As a further evidence of the altered condition of this River, we may mention the circumstance, that in former times the steamboats ascending or descending the River were detained about half of their time by dense fogs, while now hardly any such obstructions prevail, so that packets succeed in making their trips to an hour with no fears of such a retardation. Assuming that the diminution of the waters will continue in somewhat the same ratio they have recently done, the time cannot be very far distant when all apprehension from inundation will have in a great measure passed away. We will further remark, as an evidence of change, that the quantity of floating timber or driftwood passing annually down the river, has diminished in a far greater ratio than that of the water, so that the aggregate quantity cannot now be over 50 per cent. of that which formerly passed down.

We will now give you (proceed the Committee) the quantity of solid matter with which the waters of the Mississippi are annually charged, together with its effects in the formation of lands or filling up of depressions. In order to arrive at these required facts, the following methods were adopted: first, a series of glass vessels of cylindrical form was procured, to one end of which was attached a tin tube of the same cylindrical diameter as that of the glass vessel to which it was attached in the tin tube; immediately above its junction with the glass cylinder there was inserted a small glass cock, by which the tin tube could be conveniently discharged of its contents at pleasure, without causing any disturbance to the contents of the glass vessel below—this tin tube was in length 48 inches. This tube was charged with water from the Mississippi river, and this water allowed time to deposit its contents into the glass vessel below; that being accomplished, the water was drawn off, and the tube re-charged, by water from the river, each particular charge being noted. This was successively repeated from the different conditions and stages of the river's height and velocity, which very materially affects the quantity of suspension, this, by a succession of such chargings and dischargings of the tin tube, amounting in all to 484 times, or, in the aggregate, to a column of water of 1,936 feet, from which column of water there was deposited a column of sediment inclosed in three tubes of 44 inches. Assuming that, therefore, to be the true quantity and the true product of a column of river water of 23,232 inches, it necessarily follows that as 44 is to 23,232, so is the quantity of sedimentary matter contained in the water to the volume of the river, or, in other figures and words, the mean proportional quantity of sediment to the river is as 1 to 528.

We have already ascertained the quantity of water annually discharged by the Mississippi river to be 14,883,360,636,880 cubic feet, there must then be deposited from that quantity of water 28,188,053,892 1-6 cubic feet of solid matter.

There can be no question but that much matter in the character of coarse sand and gravel is transported by the river current; of the quantity of this your Committee could have no possible opportunity of estimating the value.

Being in possession of the data by which may be computed with some approximation to certainty, the effects of the Mississippi deposits in the formation of land, or in filling up the Gulf into which it is emptied, we will avail ourselves

of such data, and endeavor to present the quantities deducible therefrom. In estimating the Delta of the Mississippi, we have adopted for it the superficies assumed by Dr. Lyell, in his investigation of this subject, and will say with that gentleman that the Delta of the Mississippi river comprehends all that great alluvial plain which lies below or to the south of what, until recently, was the first branching off or highest arm of the river called the Achafalaya. This Delta is computed to contain a superficial area of 13,600 square miles.

In deciding on the depth of this quantity, we will adopt that which was assumed by Prof. Riddell on this subject, and say that it is of the average depth of one-fifth of a mile, or 1,056 feet, inferred from that being the average depth of the Gulf of Mexico, from the Balize to the Gulf of Florida.

We find by computation, agreeable to the above data, that it would require a quantity not less than 400,378,429,440,000 cubic feet, or 2,720 cubic miles of solid matter to constitute this Delta, having ascertained the quantity of solid matter annually brought down by the Mississippi river to be 28,188,053,892 cubic feet, which would be equal to one square mile of the depth of 1,056 feet in 381 1-5 days, or one cubic mile in 5 years and 81 days—it therefore follows that it would require a series of 14,203 4-5 years for the river to effect the final formation of the present Delta.

We are not disposed to consider that great alluvial plain, stretching with the river from the above designated Delta, as far up as Cape Girardeau in Missouri, as any other part of the Delta proper, nor can it ever have been any continuation of the Gulf of Mexico. The evidences are vastly against any such conclusions, inasmuch as the diluvial which constitutes the high lands bordering on each side of this alluvial plain, by its general distribution, would have been equally deposited in such gulfs or arms of the sea, which in reality could not have been the case, for the river has excavated through this diluvial and exposed it in many places, resting on what is evidently of another formation; and such is not only found to be the case at the base of the diluvial hills, but the same formation is found also to constitute the bed of the river at many other points detached for very considerable distances from any high lands.

This bed of the Mississippi river is a substance of entirely different character from the composition of any part of the diluvial bluffs, and possesses all the characteristics of a well formed rock, which requires a pick to effect its reduction. The superficial area of the valley has been found to be about 16,000 square miles, bounded by high lands on either side, ranging from 50 to 250 feet high above the level of the plain. Should this space, therefore, have been reduced or excavated by the river, as we assumed, it must have transported the alluvial matter, and caused it to form part of its delta. Now assuming the average height of the highlands above the plains to be 150 feet, we would therefore obtain 454½ cubic miles, or 66,908,160,000,000 cubic feet, of matter, as its proportionable contribution in the formation of the Delta: the balance required being 333,470,269,440,000 cubic feet to be derived from the reduction of other lands; the two sources being to each other as 1 to 5.98, or by giving another expression to the same quantities, there are in the Delta 2,720 cubic miles of matter: 454½ of which would be derived from the diluvial in the excavation of this valley, the other portion would consist of 2,265½ cubic miles to be derived from other sources or the reduction of other lands.

We have now traced this great river through a period of 14,204 years, but how it was occupied before that time or what was the condition of the country over which its waters passed, is more than we can safely venture to say—but on particular examination of the bluffs, which bound its present plain, it will be very difficult to resist the conviction that the river has great agency in depositing the upper and loamy strata

tum which varies from a few feet to upwards of fifty in thickness, in all of which stratum there is abundance of land and pluvial shells, such as those now found in the present deposit from the river.

We have found the age of that deposit to be not less than 14,204 years, through all of which time the waters have been actively engaged in changing the face of the country, and transporting 2,720 cubic miles of its matter to a far distant location. The above may be said to comprehend all the required particulars with respect to the waters of the Mississippi River or its deposits, which your Committee are at this time prepared to submit.

SECTION OF "GENERAL PHYSICS."

Prof. W. B. ROGERS in the chair.

After organization, some discussion ensued on the paper of Prof. SHEPARD on *Meteorites*, read the previous afternoon—the question being, Whether Meteoric Phenomena are of Atmospheric or Terrestrial origin?—Prof. AGASSIZ would attempt an explanation, but he considered that if meteorites contain earthy substances, it is at least one evidence that they are of terrestrial origin. He went on to illustrate.

Prof. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, made extended observations on the *Fundamental Principles of Mathematics*. His demonstrations were plentifully illustrated by diagrams; they evinced great powers of logical disquisition, and excited the greatest attention of the audience.

The next communication was one by Prof. HUBBARD on the *Zodiacs of the Asteroids*. It also was illustrated, and, although brief in detail, seemed a source of considerable satisfaction. The object of Prof. H., as indicated by the title, was to show the zodiacs of the different Asteroids. He did not attempt to define these distances definitively, but judged of them by algebraic operations.

Late in the afternoon Prof. PIERCE read a paper upon certain methods of *Determining the Number of real Roots of Equations*, applicable to transcendental as well as to algebraic equations. Sturm's theorem is perfect for all algebraic equations, but is generally too cumbersome for practical use. By stopping, however, at the first, second, or third of his functions, whenever either of these is sufficiently simple for direct discussion, the number and nature of the roots of the given equation can be readily ascertained. Prof. Pierce illustrated this method by geometrical diagrams, and applied it to some very general cases of algebraic equation.

GENERAL MEETING OF BOTH SECTIONS.—Mr. Redfield in the chair.

A Paper by Lieut. MAURY, on the subject of the *Currents of the Ocean*.

Lieut. M. said it might be recollected that at the meeting of the Association in the City of Washington in 1844, a Committee was appointed to communicate with the Secretary of the Navy, to effect some arrangement by which U. S. vessels should be furnished with extended observations of the winds, currents, &c., of the ocean. The first of the results of these observations he pointed out in a series of beautiful Charts hung upon the blackboard as illustrations. The object of these is to give every Navigator the benefit of the experience of all, their daily experience in winds and currents being embodied in such a shape that each may know at a glance the direction of the wind, and the set of the currents which his predecessors may have encountered in the same region, and at the same season of the year.

Lieut. Maury proceeded to delineate the manner in which this is accomplished, by reference to the Charts themselves, and observed that Charts upon this plan are in course of preparation at the National Observatory, at Washington, for each of the three great Oceans. When they are completed, they will, it may be imagined, form for the navigator one of the most com-

plete "Directories" as to the Winds and Currents of the Ocean, that can be found.

For the completion of this undertaking, multitudes of records are required—for it is only by bringing multitudes of such observations together, that we can hope to approach anything like a fair result. For this, several thousand log-books have already been consulted, and many thousand more are still wanting.

As far as the work has progressed, it gives indications of some truly interesting and valuable results. Among these may be mentioned a region of warm water off the coast of South America, quite as remarkable for its temperature as is the Gulf Stream itself. Between the parallels of 35° and 40° South, the "Perry," in August (their winter month), found the temperature of the water as high as 76°—while the "Emerald" in the same month and between the same parallels, found it as low as 54°. Unfortunately, all vessels do not try the temperature of the water regularly, but the "Perry's" temperatures are corroborated by the vessels sailing through the same region, though at different seasons of the year. But the further fact is clearly shown by all, viz. that *the most stormy part of the South Atlantic*, between the Equator and the parallel of 40°, is in the vicinity of the Perry's *warm region*.

These indications of warm water here (continued Lieut. Maury), and of cold water there, are pregnant with meaning. They signify a cold current from the Polar, and a warm one from the Equatorial regions. They denote that icebergs are drifting down in a certain direction—that storms and gales are brewing in another—and they remind one with painful emphasis how much that most useful and valuable little instrument, the Water-Thermometer, is regarded by Navigators.

Lieut. M. remarked further, that he had been enabled to follow an indication manifested by these Charts up to a point of considerable interest. An examination of several thousand log-books led to the discovery of an anomaly in the Trade Winds of the North Atlantic. This anomalous region is situated between the Equator and 10° North, the coast of Africa, and 25° West. It is somewhat wedge-shaped, with its base on the coast of Africa, and its apex about midway the Atlantic. The log-books of a great many vessels through this region, have been examined, and they show that the prevailing winds there, instead of blowing from the Trade quarter, blow in the opposite direction. The Trade-winds in this conform part of the Ocean, instead of coming from some point between N. and E., come, so to speak, from the southward and westward of these points. To the *westward of 25°*, and between the same parallels, the prevailing winds are from the regular Trade quarter.

Now it is a curious fact, that vessels bound from Europe or America to Southern latitudes, should, from time immemorial, have been in the habit of passing right through this region, with the view of getting winds favorable to the course to the southward and westward. This is the course alike for all, whether they are bound for South America or the Indies, by either Cape. 2,200 records of the wind in this region, by vessels so bound, have been discussed, and the practical results to be announced to the sea-faring men are head winds and calms 1,400 out of 2,200 times; the chances, then, for a fair wind being at greater odds than two to one. The discovery of this fact regarding the winds, led to the pointing out of a new route from the United States to the Equator. With the assistance of these Charts, Lieut. M. has been enabled not only to lay off a more direct route, but also to locate it in regions of better winds, for that much of the way to the Indies and the South Sea.

Seven of the Rio bound vessels that have been induced to try this new route, continued Lieut. Maury, have returned their logs—and the average passage of the seven is seen to be *eleven days less* than the average by the usual route.

Lieut. M. closed amid general applause; and some conversation ensued on the various topics

so far broached. Prof. ROGERS proposed the adoption of the following Resolution, relevant to the subject:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to address a Memorial to the Secretary of the Navy requesting his aid in procuring for Lieut. MAURY the use of the observations of European and other foreign Navigators, for the extension and perfecting of his Charts.

The Resolution was unanimously adopted, and the choice of the Committee being devolved upon the President (Mr. REDFIELD), that gentleman said the names would be announced at the Evening Session.

Lieut. MAURY then moved the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Sediments of the Mississippi River be requested to continue their investigations, with the view of ascertaining and reporting the probable effect which the reclaiming of the Drowned Lands of that River, would have upon the improvement of its navigation and the health of the country in the vicinity of those lands.

The meeting was then adjourned till 7½ o'clock in the evening, when the Annual Address and communications by Prof. PIERCE and AGASSIZ and others, will be presented.

The General Evening Meeting.

This first of the Evening Meetings of the Convention commenced at about the hour of 8. It was graced by the presence of a number of the fairer denizens of Philadelphia, and very many of the citizens generally. The large College Hall was nearly filled, and the highest degree of attention throughout was manifested in the very interesting matters brought before the notice of the meeting.

The Chair was taken by Prof. REDFIELD, and the *Annual Address* was then delivered by Prof. W. B. ROGERS of Va. I will not take room to give more than a crude sketch of this admirable production.

The Professor began by a review of the first commencement, the progress and development, and traced the final triumphant success of the Association. He remarked, that it is but eight years since a small band of active scientific spirits assembled, first in this City (Philadelphia), under the guidance chiefly of the lamented VANUXEM—whose untimely decease we all so much deplore, and whose memory we all so freshly cherish—with the main object of examining into the Geology of this country. From small beginnings the Association, then, has most rapidly progressed, until its sphere of operations has embraced all the widely-extended surface of this Continent.

Prof. ROGERS congratulated the Association on the occasion which had brought them together—on the grandeur of the objects they are united to achieve. He adverted to particular branches of Physical Science; and extended in behalf of the Association, an invitation of fellowship and brotherhood to all those interested in the various departments of Natural and Applied Science, to co-operate with the efforts of the Association for the advancement of Science. He would ask them to come and join us—would ask their help in the enlargement of our forces, and their aid in carrying out the great project for which we are assembled.

He then proceeded to portray in beautiful and forcible language the aims and true purposes of Scientific association, urging all to make *harmony* their motto—that thus we may prepare ourselves by the simplest way our relations with universal Nature will allow us to do, to feel and be benefited by the fullest blessings of moral as well as physical truth.

As the conclusion of the Professor's Address, there were long and vehement demonstrations of approbation.

Prof. AGASSIZ made the closing observations of the evening, on the subject of the *Classification of the Animal Kingdom*. He said it was with great diffidence he came forward to speak

of so complicated a subject as this. He would, however, attempt to allude to such points of the subject as would be easily understood.

The natural Classification of the Animal Kingdom has been the aim of all the efforts of scientific men engaged in the examination of those created beings. Their object has been to investigate, if possible, and understand the great plan of Creation in that particular sphere—in short, to ascertain the relation of Man to Nature; to understand why it is that we have that feeling that Man is at the head of Creation—whether it is the good opinion we have of ourselves, or whether God intended everything that is created for the use of Man.

It has been computed that the number of animals existing is about half a million; and to arrange these for examination, we should have all before our mind at once. Early naturalists had observed the importance of investigations in this field; and for this purpose they had divided the Animal Kingdom into several great sections—one Aquatic, another of another general form and structure, and so on. But it was soon found how heterogeneous these divisions had become; and it is to Cuvier we are indebted for the first and most complete classification.

[Prof. A. then proceeded to show by what a simple formula we can define these differences. He first instanced the Mammalia—representing their general confirmation by means of a diagram much resembling the figure 8, but with the lower half (or opening) a little larger than that above—the upper part containing the solid portions—the lower, the soft and muscular. The Crustacea, Mollusks, &c., were also developed by different figures, very simple in their various forms.]

Barnacles, continued Prof. AGASSIZ, are really crabs, and live as free-moving Crustacea in the early period of their lives. The young Robin in the egg he had found with palmated (or webbed) feet, which it retained only so long as it remained within the liquid portion of the egg. Immediately after assuming its natural matured form, the regular birds' fingers (as Prof. Agassiz styles them) appeared in their usual manner.

The great point to which he wished particularly to call attention, however, was the study of young animals. He considered that by Embryonic investigations, and the comparison of the young of various creatures, most important information can be gained with respect to the true organization of the different species, and very valuable facts regarding the Animal Kingdom generally.

At this stage of proceeding, a motion for adjournment until next morning was carried, and the meeting broke up in great good feeling, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

SECTION OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Prof. W. C. ROGERS in the chair. *The Terraces and Ancient River Bars, the Drift, Boulders, and Polished Surfaces of Lake Superior.*—Prof. AGASSIZ proceeded with the subject, showing that the remarks he was about to present on the Terraces, Boulders, and Polished Surfaces of the Lake, were more of a practical kind than made in reference to the theory which he thought likely to explain those phenomena. He would insist upon the facts, in order, if possible, to arrive at just conclusions. His theory of the origin of the Boulders, etc., had been derived from an investigation of the Swiss Glaciers—and the fact he would allude to would give an idea of those phenomena and their correspondence with the appearances in those regions where the glaciers occur.

It was his conviction that there were two distinct agencies; on Lake Superior there is evidence of the action of water, but there are also other phenomena for which he claimed an agency. These phenomena are the Terraces around the Lake, which, he believed, indicated the shores

of water basins, as they occur at different levels—some at the present margin, others higher and higher,—and he considered them evidences of a higher stage of the waters of the Lake than is now apparent. He had little doubt that the relative level between the dry land and the water had changed to the amount now existing between the highest Terrace and the margin of the Lake, which is some 300 feet. [He illustrated by the blackboard.] The Terraces had presented evidences of the paroxysms. Let me, said he, give an illustration. [He proceeded to represent by diagrams successive gradations of cliffs and beaches, until we came to the actual margin of the Lake—showing that the lower beach is formed by the action of water upon the earlier deposits.]

Now it is the question, said he, whether this change of level is produced by the subsidence of the water, or whether the land has been upheaved. Facts have been brought forward to prove that the water has sunk; but it was Prof. A.'s own opinion that the land has risen; caused by a paroxysm or upheaval. He considered this the only manner in which these changes of level could have taken place—for he thought it would be difficult to account for the elevation of the original basin three hundred feet above the level of the Lake, if there had been no change in the land. If the water had a free outlet, as now, through the Saut Ste. Marie, he did not see how it was possible that it should have risen so high as the summit of these highest beaches. Hence he leaned towards the Geological theory of the upheaval of the land.

Another thing he would call attention to: the muddy Drift and the Polished Surfaces of the same region. He could not see that the "polishing" was owing to the action of water. A characteristic effect of the action of water upon a great extent of land, was to groove or channel out the softer portions, causing the harder to project. But here, in the case of Lake Superior, all the surface is ground down and polished uniformly, and there are scratches everywhere apparent, indicating pressure from above.

Hence he judged that these phenomena of the North have been produced by causes identical with those that have caused the Glaciers. If we can find whether the glaciers move always in an inclined plane, or by some other motive power, we shall have settled a great point, and, perhaps, have satisfactorily explained all these phenomena.—Prof. Agassiz went on to speak of this more at length. He said, that on the external surfaces where we observe boulders, these scratched and polished surfaces are found. He then proceeded to speak of the conditions in general. Climatic differences occur with the alternate changes of freezing and melting—or, larger and smaller masses of water. These changes, he thought, would be sufficient to move any masses of snow and ice over the flattest surface, or even over the hill-tops, and mountains, if the mass possessed sufficient momentum.

Now where, continued he, do we observe these scratched and polished surfaces? On the tops of mountains and the highest hills—on their very summits. He, then, attributed these effects to the agency of ice, although, to a great extent (he observed), there are other phenomena which must arise from the action of the water.

Dr. LECONTE followed. He resisted the supposition that the waters of Lake Superior were once 300 feet higher than they are at present. He discredited it as inclining to a theory of the general subsidence of this whole Continent so as to admit the elevation of the water to form these terraces. He thought the appearance of the metamorphic rocks around Lake Superior did not indicate any local elevation to the extent of three hundred feet. [While stating his objections, Dr. L. drew a diagram of the Lake, showing where the numerous rivers from the Lakes above empty into Superior.] The outlet of Lake Superior, he remarked, must have originally been through the narrow valley of Green Bay: and he thought it perfectly obvious that all the re-

gion below must have been filled up. But along the St. Mary's River we do not perceive any of these scratched appearances; and he did not see, anywhere, any indications of the agency of ice. He would wish a particular consideration, however, of the facts of the original outlet of the Lake, the great size of the St. Mary's in former periods, and the immense quantity of water formerly contained in Lake Superior itself.

Mr. REDFIELD followed. Dr. LECONTE replied. Prof. HALL and others participated. All those gentlemen turned their observations on the probability of these changes of level having been the result of either a draining off of the water, or an uplifting of the land—but they arrived at no particular conclusion.

Prof. HALL observed, in connexion with this subject, that we have evidence that the Valley of the St. Lawrence, the Champlain, &c., had been, at a comparatively recent period, and subsequent to the Drift, covered by the ocean; and went on to demonstrate.

Prof. AGASSIZ made some observations on marine shells found in Russia, several hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and also in the region of the Mediterranean.

Prof. AGASSIZ then proceeded with his *Remarks upon the Black-banded Cyprinids*, and also upon some new Fossil Cetacea (*Cyprinodonts*) from South Carolina.

Prof. GERMAIN followed in a few remarks on the profit of appointing Committees of the Association for the investigation of scientific subjects. He instanced the very complete Reports on Winds and the Mississippi (by Lieut. MAURY and Prof. DICKSON respectively), as the good results of the system.

Prof. HUNT followed with observations upon *Acid Springs and the Gypsum Formations of the Onondaga Salt Group*. In Western New York he had noticed sulphuric acid springs of very great medicinal virtues, already frequented by invalids.

Prof. HALL observed that these springs occur about where the Gypsum region ends.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHYSICAL SECTION.

This Section sat to-day only in the morning; being merged in the other, in a General Meeting, in the afternoon.

The Chair was taken by Lieut. MAURY, and the Section proceeded to business, by listening to an oral communication by Prof. HUNT, on *Chemical Classification*. This was principally blackboard illustrations, and, in the details, excited considerable discussion. Several hypotheses were developed, which elicited analytical remarks by Prof. Henry, Hare, Coffin, of Pa., Silliman, R. E. Rogers, and others.

The next communication was one by Prof. COFFIN, of Pa., on the *Mean Values of different powers of the Radii Vectors of an Ellipse*. This was a brief illustration by blackboard mathematical abstractions, and was purely figures and demonstrations.

The third paper was one on the *Absorption of Carbonic Acid, by Liebig's Dilute Solution of Phosphate of Soda*. This again put the blackboard in requisition, developing another of Liebig's systems. The observations of Prof. R. were the results of experiments made by Professors W. B. and R. E. Rogers. The phosphate of soda contained one grain of the salt to one hundred grains of water, referred to by Prof. Liebig, in his recent work on the "Chemistry of Food." By a particular form of apparatus, furnishing very accurate results, this saline solution was found to absorb a far larger amount of carbonic acid than is attributed to it by Prof. Liebig. The amount given by Prof. Liebig is 138 per cent., while that found by Prof. R. for the solution at 60° is 207.9 per cent., and at blood-heat, 153.05 per cent.

Prof. S. ROBERTS presented a paper on the *Topography of the Country between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh*, illustrated by a map of various Railroad routes between the two cities. The speaker described the principal topographical features of the States of Pennsylvania and

Ohio, and exhibited a profile of the Crest-line of the Alleghany Mountains for a distance of 44 miles. In conclusion, he explained that the best and shortest Railroad route from Cincinnati to New York and Boston, would be through Pennsylvania, terminating in the State at Philadelphia, and that the same would be true of a Road from St. Louis. The Road from Cleveland and Lake Erie to New York, in distance would be 80 miles shorter (passing through Pittsburgh and Philadelphia) than by the way of Dunkirk and Piermont.

Mr. R. exhibited some surveys illustrative of this point, and proceeded to some few other topographical details. I have given above, however, the main feature of his remarks.

Prof. ALEXANDER submitted a communication upon the *Fundamental Principles of Mathematics*, before briefly alluded to.

Prof. Alexander remarked that the object of all Scientific research was *truth*, a term too valuable to be misunderstood, and yet too general to admit of a ready definition. He proceeded, however, to characterize it in some of its various aspects, observing that this is true in Mathematics which, under the existing system of things, is supposable—that it is true in Physics, which, under the existing system of things, has been permitted to exist—that it is true in matters of Taste, which is consistent with the laws of beauty deduced from the observation of things actual—that it is true in Morals, in the highest and best sense in which it is *good*, in so far as is consistent with what is found in the GREAT SOURCE OF ALL GOOD.

He proceeded to state that Mathematics had not to do with things, but the relations of things, and it was sufficient that those relations should be supposable; and that the certainty of mathematical reasoning rested upon the fact that those relations could be more readily understood and completely defined than the properties of the things themselves.

Prof. Alexander proceeded to comment upon the general term which was used to designate that to which mathematical reasoning was applicable, viz. *Quantity*; and said that, in so far as Mathematics had to do with it, it was that which admitted of the distinction of greater and less. Moreover, quantities were of the same species when each in itself *exceeded its less* in the self-same respect in which the other in itself *exceeded its less*, whatever might be true of the boundaries or limits of either. Thus, a straight line and a curve were of the same species, since each *exceeded its less* in length; so, also, an hour and a minute, since each *exceeded its less* in duration.

He observed, further, that the only point of resemblance between quantities of different species may be found in the fact that the distinction of *greater and less* was admissible in the case of every species; and hence it was possible to compare the ratio of two quantities of one species with that of two quantities of another species. He then proceeded to the more special consideration of the two great relations of things, *time and space*—remarking that *space* might be described as that wherein there was some room for the separate existence of material substances; and *duration* as that wherein there may be room, in another sense, for the separate (and therefore successive) occurrence of events.

Prof. A. proceeded to a lengthened comparison of finite quantities with the infinite, showing that if a plane were supposed to extend through all Space, all the portion on one side of this plane must be regarded as being, *in effect*, the half of all Space; and all on the other side as being, in effect, the other half. The like would, however, be true if another such plane were to extend through Space, parallel to the first—though to what before constituted the one-half, would be added all the space between the two planes, and the same subtracted from the other. Hence we must conclude that this intervening space, though boundless in some of its dimensions, must be regarded as *good for nothing* in com-

parison with the half of all Space; i. e. the half in the sense already described.

For like reasons, any finite portion of Time must be regarded as *nothing* in comparison with either Eternity past or Eternity future; and thus we might, in some humble measure, discover how, in view of a mind which could grasp the whole, "a thousand years would be as one day, and one day as a thousand years."

He lastly considered the question whether if the visible Creation were annihilated, Space would still exist, and concluded that we are not sufficiently cognizant of such a state of things to determine with regard to it; but insisted that, in any event, Space could not exist independent of the GREAT FIRST CAUSE, in whose existence as it was, and is, and is to come, was to be found the *one, the absolutely necessary truth, and that all others were contingent, just so far as He had made them so.*

The next paper presented was a chemical illustration by Prof. BOYE, on the *Composition of the Western Salines*. The Professor's experiments were personal, and in analyses of the salines he had discovered some new properties, which he went on to detail to the Section. Being technicalities chiefly, I let them pass.

Professors W. B. and R. E. ROGERS then presented a paper on the *Decomposition of Rocks by Meteoric Agents*, slightly alluded to yesterday. In presenting this Communication the fact was stated that only one or two Observations have hitherto been made by chemists to test in a direct and conclusive manner the power of Water at ordinary temperatures, to decompose rocky substances. At the same time the general fact of such a decomposition appears to have been *assumed*, in explaining the disintegration of mineral masses and the conveyance of inorganic ingredients into the substance of plants. The experiments have applied to all the principal crystalline minerals containing alkalies and alkaline earths, amounting to nearly forty species—to granite, gneiss, &c., to the different varieties of glass, and to various kinds of coal and wood.

These experiments were also of two kinds with each specimen: the one with pure distilled water, the other with water charged with carbonic acid. The mineral or other matter being reduced to a very fine powder in an agate mortar, was in small quantity mixed with the liquid and transferred to a filter of purified paper. One or more drops of the percolating fluid received on a slip of platinum was gently evaporated to dryness, and the tache resulting was then examined by delicate test paper. In all cases the residuum from the carbonic acid matter was greater than from the other: but even in the former with most minerals a decided alkaline reaction was obtained. By heating the tache gently for a short, and then a longer time, and again strongly by a blowpipe, unequivocal proof was furnished of the presence of potassa or soda, or of lime or magnesia. The liquid from calcareous or magnesian minerals became milky after heating the tache from the potash and soda minerals—as for example the felspar lost its alkaline reaction by the first contact of the blow-pipe flame; that from the lime was greatly augmented by the first calcination in consequence of the removal of carbonic acid, and continued intensely alkaline after a long exposure to the heat.

The tache furnished by magnesia minerals, such as serpentines, was much impaired by alkalinity by igniting, but continued to present a decided reaction with the test-paper after long exposure to the heat. In this way, the behavior of the tache was shown to be capable of furnishing a useful auxiliary means of extemporaneous qualitative analysis.

[Some experiments were introduced by the Professor, in which these effects were properly exhibited by powdered glass, mica, and felspar.]

The attention of chemists was especially invited to these phenomena, as having very important bearings not only upon the decomposition

of rocky masses by the action of the percolating rain, but the subsequent introduction of various crystalline minerals in the rifts and cavities of the strata, and as introducing the necessity of some new and better method than that commonly employed for determining the amount of alkali present in vegetable or other organic matters.

Experiments were also cited dispersing the opinion which appears to be received among chemists that the felspars, hornblendes, &c., are entirely unacted upon by sulphuric or hydrochloric acids. By exposing these materials in fine powder to prolonged digestion in the acid even at common temperatures a partial solution was found to result. Thus 30 grains of potash felspar by digestion for 12 hours in hydro-chloric acid at temperature 60°, lost nearly one grain, and the liquid furnished chloride of potassium with chloride of aluminum.

(To be continued.)

THE LATE J. L. MARTIN.

A RECENT arrival from Europe brought intelligence of the death of Dr. J. L. Martin, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States, at Rome. This sad announcement has been very generally copied in the papers of this city and elsewhere, but Dr. Martin's connexion with the press, and his abilities as a writer, as well as his high personal and social qualities, deserve a particular notice in this journal.

Dr. Martin was a native of North Carolina, and studied in that State for the medical profession, which he practised for a short time. In the year 1837, he contributed a series of political papers to the *Globe*, the organ of the Administration at Washington. These articles, written with uncommon vigor, skill, and scholarship, attracted more than ordinary attention, including that of Mr. Van Buren, then President. Discerning in the anonymous essayist capabilities of usefulness in a more responsible sphere, he inquired for, discovered him, and invited him to Washington, where he received an appointment in the State Department, of which he was subsequently chief clerk. While thus engaged, he was also a principal contributor to the *Globe*, and at a later period one of its editors. This paper, although strictly, and often violently partisan in its character, had always a high standing for honesty, independence, and ability. As the exponent and vindicator during the greater part of General Jackson's administration, of his principles and policy at a time when both were assailed on all sides with the severest and most vindictive opposition, it was tinctured with much of the individuality of that remarkable man. It embodied something of his headlong energy, his unhesitating self-reliance, his personal resentments. Besides, it was under the conduct of an editor whose peculiarities of temper and style pre-eminently fitted him to be the oracle of the destinies, which at that time presided in the Central Government. We speak thus of the *Globe*, as a part, no small part, of the history of that exciting period. From the time of Dr. Martin's connexion with it, he contributed in no small degree to its success and influence, and to the blending of something of the amenities of taste, and refined scholarship, with the asperities of its political character. He continued in this editorial connexion until he went to Paris in 1844, with Mr. King, as Secretary of Legation, which post he filled under Mr. Rush, up to the time of his appointment to the recently created *chargé-d'affaires* at Rome. For this latter position Dr. Martin was admirable fitted by his acquirements and his tastes. Few of our representatives abroad

could have reflected higher credit upon the national character. His diplomatic experience secured his worthy discharge of the duties of the station, while his kindness and courtesy, experienced no doubt by many readers of the present sketch at Paris, during the last four years, would have contributed to the enjoyment of his countrymen at Rome in those essential particulars of which travellers often feel the need, and which they rarely fail to appreciate. He has been cut off in the midst of a career of usefulness and promise, a career which, though marked by no very brilliant distinctions, suggests in its significant moral, a fresh incentive to active and honorable exertion, and whose melancholy close affords the occasion of a sincere sympathy and a genuine regret.

Poetry.

BACCHUS AND ARIADNE.

FROM THE FIRST BOOK OF OVID'S *ARS AMATORIA*.

"Gnosis in ignotis amens errabat arenis,
Qua brevis sequoreis Dia feritar aquis," etc.

On Dia's sandy islet the ocean billows beat;
On Dia's sandy islet stray Ariadne's feet;
Just as from sleep she started, those erring feet
are bare,
All loose her flowing garments—all loose her
yellow hair.

She plained to the deaf waters of Theseus' cruelty;
Her tender cheeks were tear-bedewed, most pitiful to see,
She shrieked and wept together—but both became her well,
Nor was her face disfigured by all the tears that fell.

Her soft, soft breasts still beating with open hands, she cried,
"The traitor hath departed! Ah, what will me betide?
Ah, what will me betide? she said—hark! over all the shore
Shrill cymbals sound and tambourines that phrensied hands run o'er.

With terror fell she prostrate, and stammered like the dying;
Her color fled and as the dead her pallid limbs were lying;
When lo! the wild Bacchantes come—their flying tresses nod—
And lo! the buoyant Satyrs come that swarm before their God.

And lo! the drunk Silenus his seat can scarce retain;
The ass is bending with his weight—his hands hold fast the mane.
He chases the Bacchantes—they fly and tempt pursuit
The while that clumsy rider goads on his sluggish brute.

Down from the long-eared creature he tumbles on his head,
"Get up! Get up, old fellow!" the noisy Satyrs said.
His chariot-top Iacchus with vines has wreathed about,
His golden reins Iacchus to his tiger team lets out.

Nor blush nor speak—nor even think of Theseus now she may,
And thrice to fly she started, and thrice fear made her stay.
She shuddered like the barren ears what time a tempest blows.
She trembled like the light reed that in the dank marsh grows.

"Behold a love more constant in me!" Iacchus cried,
"Fear not! thou, Cretan woman, shalt be Iacchus' bride."

The heaven shall be thy dowry—a star for all to see,
Thou oft shalt guide from heaven, my bride, the ship tost doubtfully."

He said, and from his car, lest the tigers her should fright,
Leaped down to land—the yielding sand confessed his footsteps' might—
He prest her to his bosom—to strive she had no skill—
He bore her off—for easily a god does what he will.

Then some went singing "Hymen!" and some cried "Evœ!"
And so the god and his true-love were wedded holily.

CARL BENSON.

The Fine Arts.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

GRACE CHURCH, NEWARK, N. J.

IT has, for some years past, been gratifying to observe the great advances that have been made in this branch of art and science—for, in it, both are combined—and to see the fine and stately buildings which are, in many parts of our town and country, replacing the wretched, abortive Grecian Temples, of white-washed pine boards, which have so long been an eye-sore to the judicious. And it was with especial gratification that we have, for some time past, noted the progress of what we really believed and trusted would be the purest and chastest, if not the richest specimen of church architecture in this country—a new Episcopal Church, namely, which has been erected in Newark, at no small cost, and so far as the exterior went, in very good taste, under the direction of Mr. Upjohn, favorably known as the builder of Trinity, the acknowledged purity and beauty of which as a whole, in spite of some defects, raised our expectations in behalf of Grace Church, Newark, to a high pitch.

The building is in the simple Norman style, with a cruciform ground-plan, the nave, choir, and chancel running nearly—if not exactly—east and west, and the transept crossing it from north to south. The edifice is of fine red Jersey sandstone, with a steep roof, a handsome buttressed tower, surmounted by a polygonal spire at the southern corner of the nave, in which the entering door is situate, under a lofty gable, surmounted by a cross—similar gables, though without the tower, facing the cardinal points, at the respective extremities of the chancel and transepts.

In the Chancel is a very fine stained glass window, with various sacred emblems and decorations, and beneath it, upon the wall above the altar, the creed, prayer, commandments, &c., in tables, divided into gothic compartments. The space of the chancel itself is exceedingly good and majestic, ascended by two or three easy steps, and surrounded by a light gilded railing. The pulpit is at the angle of the chancel and south transept, with the reading desk, and a handsome font opposite. The organ loft, containing a very large and extremely costly organ, fills the base of the north transept, and there is a large gallery over the entrance of the nave. The walls within are colored of a rich, yet not gaudy warm pinkish brown, and the woodwork of the seats, which are of the open Gothic form proper to cathedral churches, and all the work of the altar, chancel screens, and pulpit, as well as of a fine episcopal chair, are of solid black walnut, very finely and correctly wrought, and in all respects massive, solid, and in keeping with the sentiment and mean-

ing of Gothic architecture. The organ is of the same materials, with the pipes only, and some slight decorations, gilded. The windows are of rich grave stained glass. So far, our readers will say, all is very fine and correct, and so say we; but here, alas, all commendation must end; for it is really lamentable that a man of Mr. Upjohn's ability should have so far forgotten the meaning and feeling of the noble and simple style which he has chosen, as to condescend to the meanest sort of paltry gingerbread devices, by which he has literally destroyed the *tout ensemble* of what would otherwise have been as stately and chaste a church, as any on the continent. The roof, as has been stated, is steeply pointed without and within, and is supported by rafters, springing from corbels between the side windows—which corbels, by the way, are infinitely too light and small for the bulk of the rafters, which they apparently support—wrought into double arches, with pendentives from the perpendiculars. The ground work of the roof between these rafters is painted a nasty, washy, garish blue, and the rafters themselves a flaring yellow tawny, not far from orange color, grained, perhaps, to resemble oak, but no more like to oak, than to satinwood, or curled maple. To carry out this beautiful conception of gaudy coloring, on the centre pannel of each of the pews, is a bright sky blue escutcheon, gilt round the edge, with a gilded number; in the decorations of the Gothic organ, are two or three circular and triangular daubs, wholly unmeaning, of the same sky-blue color; and lastly—this will scarcely be credible—the whole front of the noble, solid, black-walnut altar has been painted likewise sky-blue, with the carved Gothic mouldings picked out with white and vermillion, in imitation, it would seem—for no one ever saw anything else that resembled it—of a Yankee pedlar's notion wagon. The tablets of the creed, prayer, &c., are of the same tawdry sky-blue and gold; and above the corbels is a band or moulding of the same color, with texts in gilded letters, running around the whole edifice, at the juncture of the roof and walls.

Had the altar been left alone, fine, solid, dark walnut, with a crimson altar cloth; had the tables of the creed been painted dark blue or maroon color, which harmonizes better with the walnut wood; had the roof been colored as the walls and the rafters, to match the remaining woodwork, like dark walnut or dark oak, it would have been indeed a noble church, an honor to its architect, and an ornament to the city in which it stands. It is now a miserable paltry attempt at something which it is not; a specimen of lamentable taste, defacing what, if simple, had been perfect, and altogether Gothic, only as a piece of veritable Gothicism! I am told that the architect justifies his sky-blue and orange gingerbread work, by pointing to the azure vaults with gilded grainings, and oreries of golden suns and stars, such as are to be seen in some of the most elaborate European Cathedrals, and such as have been restored in great perfection in the Temple Church in London. But, as an architect, he should know that such are never found but in the richest and most florid styles, with clustered columns and wrought capitals, and grotesquely sculptured mouldings and corbels, in all of which the idea is thoroughly carried out, by rich encaustic coloring and gilding; as a man of taste, he should have intuitively perceived that anything, of whatever style, must be in keeping,

even to its smallest details; and, as a man of science, he should have known, first, that the sentiment and tone of Norman style—if we may so term it—is severe, grave solemnity; and, secondly, that there is not a Gothic church in the world of which all the wood-work is not identical in material and coloring; and all the stone work of the same fabric. The cause of failure—and a lamentable failure it is—has been in this instance, as is too often the case with our American projectors, an unwillingness to abide by ancient and established models, even in copying the antique; and a prurient desire to affect the *quidlibet novi*—the truly national “What is there new?” even where newness is most out of place, preposterous, and offensive.

In this case, it is truly to be deplored; and we have been the more diffuse on the subject, that we have noticed how frequently this meretricious grasping after something, not to be effected with existing means, and in no sort applicable to the circumstances, has rendered, what a chaste and simple taste, and a little attention to fitness and keeping, would have made beautiful, an eyesore and nuisance.

We fear this is in some sort becoming a national tendency, if not characteristic; and, therefore, would urge it the more strenuously on our readers and the world at large, that nothing, whether in the lighter or the more majestic arts, can be good, unless it is entirely congruous, consistent, and in keeping; “with this special observance, that it o’erstep not the modesty of nature.”

Music.

At the Park Theatre Madame Anna Bishop has commenced a very successful engagement, where, from the absence of all musical assistance, she is compelled to confine her performance to certain *scenas* from popular operas. She has been singing from Tancredi, La Sonnambula, Il Barbiere, Linda di Chamounix, &c., &c., and, to crown all, rehearsing La Marseillaise, in the costume of a French National Guard! What does this imply as regards popular taste? Her voice has perhaps gained both in tone and power since we last heard her, though the union of the head and throat voice is still harsh and unpleasant. Her roudades are given with neatness and precision, but her declamation, never very good, is still violent and artificial. She appears, however, to delight her audiences beyond measure, but why sing one part of a scena in English, and another in Italian, as in the finale to La Sonnambula? Surely such an ill-judged practice should not be passed over in silence.

NEW MUSIC.

Beauties of Italy. No. 2. Bellini.—*Chant Bohemien*. L. De Meyer.—*Campbell's Melodies*. W. Hall & Son, Publishers.

This number of the “*Beauties of Italy*” is an aria by Bellini, supposed to be the last that proceeded from his pen, and composed in the house of Signor de Begnis, who now edits it. It has much grace and almost tenderness in the melody, but the arrangement is too high for ordinary voices; if published in a lower key it would have been more within the reach of ordinary amateurs. This series of Italian arias, now given by De Begnis, is one that must become popular, as it supplies a want often felt by singers, both of Italian and English songs; here they have the words in either language.

The “*Chant Bohemien*” is one of the many airs arranged by De Meyer for the pianoforte, in such a style that if played with power and taste a good effect is produced, otherwise the result is tame and bald. The air in this case is bold and

spirited, and arranged with a good deal of musical skill. De Meyer himself would make it *sing* on the instrument.

Numbers one and five of Campbell's *Negro Melodies* consist of “*Emma Snow*” and “*Poor Nelly Ann*.” We are not among those who look upon negro airs and their popularity as a sad sign of the musical times; so far from it, we doubt if ever an air seized upon the public fancy without deserving it; of itself, this fact proves it to contain genuine, though probably very simple music. The songs in question partake of the usual characteristics of their fellows; perhaps they are not quite so genuine, and therefore less *taking* than some already well known. They are published in good style, in clear type, and on excellent paper.

The Drama.

MR. MACREADY'S MACBETH

Is a performance which will bear numerous repetitions. It is not on a first or even a second visit that its beauties are wholly felt. Surprise has to sink into reverie; the action of the stage must be translated into thought before all is known and acknowledged. People go to see Macready for the first time (and the neat, orderly, well-conducted house of Mr. Niblo, has drawn many people, who do not ordinarily visit the theatre, so to see him), are gradually enlisted in admiration of the classic grace and propriety, the picturesqueness of his movements, but unaccustomed to his tones and the reserved power of his acting, go away with but a half appreciation of the man. They return. The very defects of voice grown familiar, no longer convey any harsh impression. On the contrary, they are turned to advantage, and have that charm over a smooth unvarying elocution, which a river fretted by rocks has to the student of nature over a current of continuous placidity. The interruptions of tone are a source of strength, as in that pathetic scene with the physician, where the actor struggles with the verse, as the poor heart wounded man with the sentiment. To smother that convulsive effort of speech in easy, elegant rhetoric, were to be unconscious of nature or of Shakspeare.

Doctor. Not so sick, my lord,
As she is troubled with thick-coming fancies,
That keep her from her rest.

Macbeth. Cure her of that;
Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased;
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
Raze out the written troubles of the brain;
And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff,
Which weighs upon the heart?

Mr. Macready's *Macbeth*, like the great original, is a study of human life, its motives, its passions. It is not a piece of stage fustian of a periwig-pated player, the conventionalism of a theatrical hack, the literal declamation of a mere elocutionist,—but a development of character, consistent with itself and life. It has the unity of a musical performance, where, with great variety of sound, the sentiment is unbroken. Ambition, superstition, irresolution, are the elements of the character, in which the earthly are tempered by the higher. Were it not for the manly soldier, Macbeth would be a cowardly villain; were it not for the Witches he would be a commonplace murderer. But he remembers the gallantry of his early victories, when he fought the enemies of his king—and “fate and metaphysical aid” touch with inspiration the polluted visions of sordid murder.

From his first meeting with the weird sisters, “posters of the sea and land,” melting into the desolate winds on the blasted heath, to the last expiration of the troubled soul before Duns-

nane, he lives “a man forbid.” There is the plainly written struggle of contending emotions in his mind and face. The “vaulting ambition” overleaps itself, and is cursed with failure before the act which it would accomplish is done. Ambition has not done its whole work of hardening the heart; it has not had time for this life-long growth—the energy must be supplied from Lady Macbeth, or the scheme fails;—neither has he forgotten the honorably-won glory of the soldier; his villainy is Necessity as well as policy. Banquo must die for the sisters' prophecy.

This is the *Macbeth* of the actor and author. The piteous spectacle of baffled virtue, the good that is in us feebly contending with evil and fatally overpowered, strong enough for remorse but incapable of heaven, must touch the heart of every spectator. How nicely these shades are conveyed! The entrance of a good thought into the mind passes instantaneously in a gleam of light over the visage, as in the varying mood of the soliloquy, in the first act, ending with the expostulation to Lady Macbeth. The tribute to Duncan, who has “borne his faculties so meek,” is the parting of a cloud on a day of tempest. But vice is vice, disguise it as we may, and when Macbeth stealthily enters the chamber of the sleeping king, his face gathers the blackness of murder. The rest is remorse. In the language of an old divine, “Iniquity having plaid her part, Vengeance leaps upon the stage—the black guard is in attendance, and the faces of sorrow.” The wretched soul, hunted by the demons it has evoked, gilds its triumph in vain with purple and the kingly crown. The rolling, disturbed eye betrays the mockery. The weird sisters “palter in a double sense.” Sorrows come in battalions. The last spring is broken as the staff falls from his hand, at the death of Lady Macbeth. The soldier rallies, but the man is dead. In touching, soul-penetrating cries he rushes to the conflict, and the curtain falls over this great drama of life.

What is Talked About.

THE GERMAN HECKER.

THE arrival, by the steamship Hermann, of HECKER, the German revolutionist, has been the most exciting incident of the week. He has had a warm reception in New York. Hardly had the steamer made the land, when a delegation of the Common Council boarded her, and took captive the political hero, and warming with the occasion, and the ship's brandy and water, gave him a most fraternal greeting. A riot on the dock, with a mangled alderman as the chief incident, was got up on the occasion, and Tammany Hall, what with political excitement and German beer, has been in a state of ferment ever since. He has been toted about all over the city, crammed with the usual civic fustian in the shape of aldermanic oratory and civic good eating, in the shape of hot dinners at the Almshouse, and cold collations on Blackwell's island. Resting the proof of the sincerity of their boisterous sympathies on the several factions of the town, whether it is to be decided by deep drinking or loud talking, let us return to Hecker.

His political history is soon summed up. A distinguished lawyer at Baden, he was also for a long time the leading member of the legislative body of that Duchy. After the French revolution of February, and the consequent political agitation in the German States, he was chosen as member of the preliminary assembly of Frankfurt, gathered together for the purpose of establishing a new constitution

for Germany. He then took the lead as an advocate of republican institutions, and urged with all the might of a hearty sincerity and great ability, the immediate organization of a German republic, and for awhile had just hopes of success. Subsequent events, however, from a reaction in public feeling and desertion of the republican cause on the part of professed friends, led him to the extremity of arms.

Hecker raised the standard of rebellion; some three thousand men joined him. After repeated defeats by the regular troops, he fled to Basle in Switzerland, his followers being gradually dispersed; Tiedemann, his brother-in-law, son of the celebrated Professor, and Kroeninger, two personal friends, alone remaining with him. A reward has been set upon his head, his property confiscated, and he comes to this country to await the issue of events.

Hecker is a thorough republican, and though an ardent social reformer, he eschews all alliance with the French communists. No one questions Hecker's sincerity; he has staked his high position and his wealth upon the issue.

Personally, Hecker is a noble specimen of the Saxon; has a fine manly person, lithe and well-knit, and capable of fatigue; has the German personal characteristics, the clear ruddy complexion, the curling light hair, and flowing beard and moustaches, a full, eloquent blue eye, the sanguine temperament. He is yet a young man, between the age of thirty and forty, full of life and activity. He is much admired as a popular orator, fluent and spirited. He is the idol of the German youth, whose sympathies are mostly republican. His name is sung in every popular refrain, his portrait adorns every window, picture-shop, and pipe-bowl in Germany, and he is the popular toast in every social treat at the German universities.

Consistently with his democratic principles, he came over in the steerage of the ship, and in true manliness of character avoided every opportunity of being lionized.

DR. HAWKS IN NEW YORK.

The Rev. Dr. HAWKS, President of the University of Louisiana, is at present in this city, and on Sunday last delivered two of his usual elegant discourses, at St. Thomas's. The occasion, though not generally known, drew together an extremely large audience, mostly composed of his old friends and parishioners. With much literary merit, the discourses of Dr. Hawks possess the quality of influencing the audience to the highest degree, as well by the argument as the sentiment. The secret is, that every idea is conveyed in a style full and yet exact, and what is more, springing from and governing the heart, that fountain of all eloquence.

NEW SPANISH PAPER.

M. ST. MARTIN, a native of Spain, has returned to this city after an absence of some years, and is about publishing a journal in the Spanish language, with the title *El Cronica*. It is designed as an organ of communication with the Spanish provinces of South America, as well to aid in the development of their resources, by statistical and other information for the rest of the world relating to their products, as to exhibit to them in turn the practical working and results of the great parent North American Republic. An exhibition of the science and literature of Spain, as well as its political progress, will also, we understand, enter into the plan of M. St. Martin's newspaper.

AN UPTOWN READING ROOM.

The plan has been started of a new place of literary resort, at the corner of Clinton Place and Broadway, to include a popular reading-room, well filled with the best Foreign and American publications, to be supported by many of our wealthy and respectable citizens, and to be under the superintendence of PHILIP J. FORBES, Esq., of the City Library. If the idea should go into operation it will not interfere with the position Mr. Forbes now holds as librarian. The want of this new enterprise points, we think, clearly to the policy of an uptown location for the Society Library—the support of which, with its valuable reading-room, would thus be materially increased.

A FIRST GLANCE AT THE FAIR.

If one would test the number of vehicles that may be driven through the brain in a single half hour (each passengered with its own company of associations), he should attend the opening of the Fair of the American Institute. In our present recollection of a first visit, we have fire-engines with handsome backs, omnibuses with great pictures on the sides, washing machines, with a man at the handle working for dear life, enormous pumpkins rolling in the upper gallery like so many new-formed globes just put on their way, pyramids of soap, acres of India rubber, untold gilt frames, a whole house side of dazzling cutlery and immense saws, great planets of steel, ploughs, churns, new cradles, dishes of fruit, bees at work in glass hives, and everything else of every name, kind, and degree, which contributes to the making up of a world in modern times. It will take another week—and two or three more visits—for all these elements to be distributed in their places in the head, and to secure the separate attention to which we suppose they are each as a matter of course entitled. We know about as much of it now as a bird flying over knows of the products and detailed merits and manners of the fifty-six counties of the State of New York. We shall go on foot through the Fair by our next number.

AT THE THEATRES.

The Drama, standing on head and heels, black and white, vagabond and genteel, with music and without, has held full possession of the town for the past week. Beginning at either end of the scale, we shall strike a key worth listening to, for they have all, in their way, done their best. Mr. Macready, as a stranger, shall have the first welcome; although this shall not always be our rule. "Macbeth" and "Othello" were played on his opening nights at Niblo's, to full houses and cordial appreciation: his metal stirred by the charge of superannuation, he came out stronger in voice, quicker in movement, and altogether heartier than we remember him on his former visit,—the casts included Chippendale, Sefton, and T. Placide, and others of talent,—the Shakspearian interest was well sustained on the off nights by Mr. Hackett. The Park, rallying against this strong card, has presented on the same evening, the Monplaisirs in Ballet, nimble and vivacious, Madame Bishop in half-Opera, selected scenes, piquant and *sfogato*, and the Gilberts in Comedy, pleasant and comfortable to look on. At Burton's, more Dombey and more Cuttle (Burton, fresh and ruddy as on the first night), with a new piece entitled "New York in Slices," built on the local interest of late so often drawn upon and performed in the variations of Negro, Dutchman, Irishman, &c., by T. Johnson. The Olympic, snug and cosy, with Miss Clarke, and its new

farce, "Who's Got Macready?" The Broadway, halting a little with Mr. Collins, who goes too much on one foot—but elegant, and in the current for good houses as usual. On the other side of the town, the everlasting Mose, by Chanfrau, with Esmeralda (a ballet at the Park), as a drama, with Mr. Starke, Palmer, Miss Messtayer, Mrs. McLean, and others—and that quaint humorist of the old school, Mr. C. Burke. The Bowery comes in at the close like the giant of a house it is, with Mr. Hamblin towering up in Coriolanus and other notable characters; the support in the company not quite equal to the occasion. Altogether the theatrical furnace is in full blast, with all the doors wide and open, and innumerable people rushing in.

AMONG THE ARTISTS.

DELAROCHE's Painting of "Napoleon Crossing the Alps," has arrived in this country. It is his last picture, and will create an excitement among artists and amateurs. The exhibition opens immediately, at the Rooms of the Academy of Design.—Messrs. Goupil, Vibert & Co., have several new cases which are now open at their rooms.—The picture by WALDMULLER continues to attract deserved admiration.—There is also a German picture of great merit, "A Peasant and Girl," by HUBNER, on exhibition in the Rooms of the Art-Union.—The exhibition of Mr. ROSSITER's picture, "The Return of the Dove to the Ark," has opened at the Lyceum, 563 Broadway.—The Art-Union has purchased PAUL DUGGAN's exquisite drawing of "Daniel in the Lion's Den."—Mr. DARLEY is making rapid and satisfactory advances with his series of Rip Van Winkle illustrations.—PAGE has now on his Easel a portrait of Judge Huger, of Charleston, S. C., and a full length of Horace Greeley's boy, a beautiful little fellow with a profusion of golden hair.

PERSONAL NEWS OF AUTHORS, &c.

Mr. WEBBER, author of "Old Hicks, the Guide," &c., having completed his series of "Letters from the Sporting Grounds" of Hamilton County, in the *Courier*, has returned to this city, to make arrangements for a new literary and pictorial undertaking, in hand.—Mrs. KIRKLAND was to leave Liverpool in the steamer of October 7, on her return to America.—Hon. EDWARD EVERETT is to deliver the next oration before the New England Society, in New York.—THEODORE S. FAX, at Berlin, it is said, is preparing a history of the recent "Revolutionary Movements in Germany."—JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, Esq., the author of "Brutus," the contemporary and associate of the most distinguished literary men of the 19th century, is at present a resident of New York.—HENRY NORMAN HUDSON, Esq., the lecturer on Shakspeare, is in this city—it is said talked of for the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, in the new Collegiate Free Academy.—Dr. LIEBER, who recently left this country on a visit to Germany, has returned by the steamer Hermann. We are not aware how his republicanism may suit the present phase of German politics, but a more desirable appointment could not, we think, be made for the United States, in case of vacancy, than Dr. Lieber, as Minister to Washington.

GOSSIP OF THE PRESS.

THE *London News* calls the Advertisement "the telegraph of all commercial interests, the most indispensable condition of existence to industrial nations."

REV. BARNAS SEARS (Baptist), of Newtown

Theological Seminary, Mass., has been chosen Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, vice Hon. Horace Mann, resigned. Dr. Sears is a man of great scholarship, breadth of views, and energy of character. During a visit made some years ago to Germany, he became intimately acquainted with the educational systems of Europe, and has long been distinguished for his enlightened zeal in behalf of Education.

Mrs. MASON, the celebrated actress, has suddenly been raised to affluence. The suit in relation to her father-in-law's will has just been decided, and her husband comes in for one-eighth of about two and a half millions of dollars. Mrs. Mason is the sister of Wheatly, the popular actor at the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia. —*Harbinger.*

The *Constitutionnel*, says the Paris correspondent of the Chronotype, which now for some years has published the romances of Eugene Sue, all the while that it has been abusing the Socialists in the most outrageous manner, has at last put an end to the inconsistency of advocating in the part of its columns most generally read, what it denounced in another part. It gives out that it shall publish them no more, and will probably have to pay Sue a considerable sum for breaking the contract.

As an instance of the extent of the misery in Paris, take from the same authority, the following: last Saturday one of the watchmen in the garden of the Tuileries found an old woman kneeling on the edge of the basin of the great fountain, with a little rake in her hand. He insisted on her going away, but she refused to leave, and finally a crowd came up to see what was the matter. It appeared that with the rake the woman collected the floating feathers of the two swans that have their home in the basin, and that by sitting working from morning till night, she could gather enough of them to sell for *two or three cents*, and this was the only resource she had for her living; with this money she bought every morning a little water gruel, the only nourishment that her stomach could bear.

AFTER the 15th of September, the Library of the Louvre was to be open to the public every day, from ten o'clock in the morning, to four in the evening, with the exception of Sundays and fête days. The Library is composed of nearly eighty thousand volumes, 311 of which are manuscripts. It is rich in works of all kinds, and particularly those relating to the military art. It contains also an ample collection of books relating to the French revolution. The catalogue, which has been made with great care, fills thirty-nine volumes, and contains exact and complete information about everything which is found in the library.

ALL of the names of Collins's new line of sea steamers, says the *Mirror*, end in C, namely: Atlantic, Arctic, Pacific, Adriatic, and Baltic. "Nothing can be more appropriate than for sea names to terminate in C, although carried to a great extent, they might cause one to be C sick. The names of the Cunard steamers all end in a, as: America, Britannia, Hibernia, Caledonia, Acadia, Niagara, Europa. By the way, speaking of Sea Steamers, why do not some of our ship builders name a ship the *Neversink*, after our famous highlands that loom up out of the Atlantic, the only prominent landmark on our entire coast? They ransack Heaven and Earth, besides Tooke's Pantheon, for names, and leave the best of our original names untouched. The *Neversink* would be a most propitious name for an Ocean steamer."

JOSIAS WINSLOW, says the Observer, was one of the early Governors of the Massachusetts Colony. It is said that at his funeral the Rev. Mr. Witherell, of Scituate, prayed that "the Governor's son might be made half equal to his father." The Rev. Dr. Gad Hitchcock observed afterwards, "that the prayer was so very reasonable, it might be hoped that God would grant it: but he did not."

The St. Louis Republican of the 8th instant, says: "The steamer *Timoleon* arrived yesterday morning from Lasalle, with over 300 packages

of merchandise which were shipped from the eastern cities, via the Lakes and the Illinois and Michigan Canal. A large amount of goods, that formerly came by way of the Ohio river and New Orleans, is now brought through the Northern Lake routes, and the trade and travel of this new avenue, connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the far-off West, is daily increasing."

Punch, writing on Stage Costume, says of the old men, "Senility knows no other distinction than a coachman's wig, black satin breeches, a laced coat, and high lows with steel buckles in them, and a huge walking stick, to mark the testiness of age by repeated raps on the floor; and the stage soldiery, whether fighting for King George or King Louis in the days of the League, in the time of the Crusades, or at the era of the French Revolution, are all to be seen in the same coat, the same cap, and with the same cartridge box, upon every occasion and under every Government."

The *London Examiner*, in the course of some comments on the bankruptcy of Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, author of the *Mysteries of London*, says of that production, which is one of a class much circulated in America,—"the object of the writer of that book could only have been to earn money by bringing home corruption to the minds of the youngest and poorest, and to extend the range of the vices which characterize the worthless among the wealthy, to meaner and less educated classes. Shameless indecency and voluptuousness are its attractive features. Into the abodes of honest poverty, or of squalid ignorance and dishonesty, its author does his best to carry wickedness, professed to be derived from a higher sphere."

JOHN HUNT, the founder of the *Examiner* in connexion with his brother, Leigh Hunt, died lately at the age of seventy-three. The journal which he established speaks of his sincerity as a Reformer, and the rare accompaniment of the latter, his modesty. "John Hunt never put forth a claim of any kind on the world. Many profited by his services in the press, but to few was the height of his merits known, shadowed as they were by his modesty; but by those who knew them, profoundly are they prized, and affectionately is he mourned."

The celebrated Chandos portrait of SHAKESPEARE fell, at the late Stowe sale, into the hands of Mr. Rodd, the bookseller, who purchased it for 355 guineas for Mr. J. P. Collier. It is now in the possession of the Earl of Ellesmere. The history of this portrait was thus given in the catalogue: "Presumed to be the work of Burbage, the first actor of Richard III., who is known to have handled the pencil. It then became the property of Joseph Taylor, the poet's Hamlet, who, dying about 1653, left it by will to Sir William Davenant. At his death in 1653 it was bought by Betterton, the actor, and, when he died, Mr. Robert Keck, of the Inner Temple, gave Mrs. Barry, the actress, 40 guineas for it. From Mr. Keck, it passed to Mr. Nicoll, of Minchenden-house, Southgate, whose only daughter and heiress, Margaret, married James, Marquis of Carnarvon, afterwards Duke of Chandos; from whom it descended in right of his wife, Anna Eliza, the late Duchess, to the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos." Dryden also employed Kneller to make a copy of it. Some people think, notwithstanding, that the portrait is of Venetian origin, and never intended to represent Shakespeare, though the weight of authority seems to be decidedly in favor of its authenticity—the associations connected with it would alone give it a high value. Sir Joshua Reynolds has made a copy of it. The portrait is 22 inches long by 18 broad, and there is a small gold ring in the left ear. It agrees generally with the Stratford bust, and the engraving before the first folio. At the same sale, "Stanfield's Wreckers off Calais" was sold for 410 guineas, and a Nell Gwynne, by Lely, for 100.

The new number of the Westminster and Foreign Quarterly has an article on "The Literary Works of Lord John Russell."

Publishers' Circular.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The Poem, "Bacchus and Ariadne," by Carl Benson, on another page, was originally sent to the Literary World, though from an accidental delay in its publication in this Journal it afterwards appeared for the first time in the Knickerbocker Magazine, to which we accordingly credit it.

Several books of interest from publishers will receive early attention. Among others we may mention the two books of the "American Female Poets," and "Women of the Scriptures"—"Burns as a Poet and a Man,"—"Plays, Prose and Poetry," by Miss BARNES.

Single numbers, as specimens of the "Literary World," are occasionally sent to gentlemen throughout the country, who are not subscribers, with the design, if the plan and execution of the work be approved of, of securing their subscription and engaging their personal influence in support of the undertaking.

A few complete sets of the "Literary World" may still be purchased on early application to the publishers.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MESSRS. HARPER will publish immediately and simultaneously with the London edition by Longmans, MACAULAY's new History of England since the Revolution, to be issued in the superior style of Prescott's Historical Works. Two volumes will be issued at once. The copy money for early sheets, we understand, is *one hundred guineas* each.

The same house will also publish, from proof sheets, the translation of Lamartine's "Three Months in Power."

ROBERT CARTER has in press—"Paley's Horæ Pauline," "Erskine's Gospel Sonnets," "The Select Christian Authors, comprising Doddridge, Wilberforce, Adams, Halyburton, A' Kempis, &c., &c.," "Xenophon's Works," "Murphy's Tacitus," "Smith's Thucydides," "Last Days of Elisha, by Krummacher," "Mémorial and Remains of Mary Jane Graham, by the Rev. Charles Bridges," "The Family Book, by the Rev. Christopher Anderson," "David's Psalms in Metre" fine large type, "Original Thoughts on Scripture, by the Rev. Richard Cecil," "Christ is All, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng," "The Israel of God," fifth edition, enlarged by Dr. Tyng, "Life of Philip Henry," "James's True Christian" and "Widow Directed," "Gems from Travellers."

The new book by Mrs. ELLETT, the Women of the American Revolution, following in the publishing channel of Headley's popular sketches of Washington and his Associates, is rapidly passing through new editions. With such books as Mrs. Strickland's Queens of England, over which it has the preference from its home subject, it is a dangerous rival to the fashionable novels which have hitherto too exclusively occupied the parlor table.

H. W. HERBERT, Esq., has a new work in preparation to follow his book on Field Sports. It is entitled "Frank Forrester's Fish and Fishing of the United States and British Provinces of North America."

A prospectus of the great Parisian Book Lottery, to which reference is made in one of the leading articles on a previous page, may be seen at John Wiley's, 161 Broadway.

M. GARRIGUE, the German Importer, has published a choice collection of Tales from the German, translated by Charles A. Dana, now Paris Correspondent of the Tribune. The book has numerous characteristic illustrations by Richter, of which we shall (by the courtesy of the publisher) give our readers some specimens next week.

We would call particular attention to the sale next week, at the Rooms of Messrs. Cooley, Keese & Hill, of one of the most valuable belles-lettres libraries ever offered at auction in this country. The sale extends over two nights, and there is literally not an indifferent book in the

collection. Egerton Brydges, Lee Priory publications, some eighteen volumes from the library of Charles Lamb, the old English Chronicles, Shakspeariana, &c., make up the riches of this choice sale.

A CARD.

MESSRS. EVERT A. & GEORGE L. DUYCKINCK having purchased all the title and interest of Osgood & Co., in the *Literary World*, the firm of Osgood & Co. was dissolved on the thirtieth day of SEPT., 1848, with the issue of the number (No. 57) bearing that date.

Subscribers and advertisers in arrears for the current year, are requested to make prompt payment to Messrs. DUYCKINCK (who are authorized to receipt for the same), as it is desirable that the accounts should be closed without unnecessary delay.

OSGOOD & CO.,
157 BROADWAY.

The undersigned, with the 88th number of the "Literary World," entered upon its publication. All letters and communications are requested to be addressed, "Publishers of the Literary World, 157 Broadway."

TO THE TRADE.—To render the weekly list of American publications as complete as possible, it is desirable that publishers should forward early copies of new books, or at least the title-pages, to the office, 157 Broadway. Books sent for review will thus receive the earliest acknowledgment, and be promptly noticed in the critical department. Announcements of forthcoming books, facts relating to the sale of the publications of Advertisers, will be found in the "Publisher's Circular."

TO ADVERTISERS.—As it is important that the "Literary World" should go to press early, to meet the demand of news-agents for distant places, it is necessary that all new advertisements should reach the office of publication not later than 5 P.M. on Monday of each week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square of 18 lines, each insertion, . . .	75
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Payments to be made in advance.

ADVERTISERS BY THE YEAR, occupying more space than agreed for, will be charged at the same rate for the extra matter; and no allowance will be made when advertisements are not sent to occupy or fill the space engaged.

TO CHANGE AN ADVERTISEMENT, specific directions must be written upon the one to be substituted, in order to avoid mistakes.

TO WITHDRAW AN ADVERTISEMENT notice must be given to the Publishers the week beforehand.

E. A. & G. L. DUYCKINCK, Publishers,
157 Broadway.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM OCT. 7TH TO OCT. 14TH.

- BARNES (Charlotte M. S.)—Plays, Prose and Poetry. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 492 (Phila.: E. H. Butler & Co.).
- BUSHNELL (Horace)—Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa at Cambridge, Aug. 24, 1840. 8vo. pp. 39 (G. Nichols, Camb.).
- CHURCH REVIEW and Ecclesiastical Register (Qy.). for Oct. (New Haven: Bassett & Bradley.)
- CLASSICAL SERIES. Ed. by Drs. Schmitz and Zumpt.—P. Virgilii Maronis Carmina. 18mo. pp. 438.
- COLERIDGE (S. T.)—Poems, with an Introductory Essay by H. T. Tuckerman. 12mo. pp. 334 (C. S. Francis & Co.).
- FLETCHER (Rev. A.)—Devotional Family Bible. Pts. 61 and 62. 4to. (G. Virtue.)
- FULLERTON (Lady Georgiana)—Ellen Middleton: a Tale. 12mo. pp. 323 (Appleton & Co.).
- GREEN (Horace, A.M., M.D., &c.)—Observations on the Pathology of Croup; with remarks on its treatment by Topical Medication. pp. 115 (John Wiley).
- HORTICULTURIST for Oct.
- LEWIS (G. H.)—Three Sisters and Three Fortunes; or, Rose, Blanche, and Violet. 8vo. pp. 163 (Harpers).
- METHODIST Quarterly Review for Oct. 8vo. (Lane & Scott.)
- NIAGARA: a Poem. By a Member of the Ohio Bar. 12mo. pp. 19 (E. Jenkins).

PALMER (V. B.)—Business Men's Almanac for 1849. pp. 64. 12mo.

PICTORIAL Catholic New Testament, Ed. by Rt. Rev. Bp. Hughes. No. 1, 25 cts.

POLLOCK.—Life of, by Dr. Scott of Newark.

—Tales of the Covenanters.

—Course of Time. 3 vols 12mo. (R. Carter).

RANLETT (Wm. H.)—The Architect: a Series of original Designs for Cottages. Pts. 3 and 4. 4to. (Graham).

READ (T. B.)—The Female Poets of America; with 10 Portraits, Biographical Notices, and Specimens. 8vo. pp. 420 (E. H. Butler & Co., Phila.).

RYAN (M.)—Philosophy of Marriage, in its Social, Moral, and Physical Relations. (Barrington & Haswell, Phila.) 50 cts.

VAN EDEN (HOLLERMANN, J. F.) : A Poem, by a Book-keeper. 18mo. pp. 8 (D. Fanshaw).

UPHAM (Thos. C.)—The Life of Faith, in Three Parts. 12mo. pp. 480 (Harper & Brothers).

NEW WORKS, PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND, FROM THE 20TH OF AUGUST TO THE 14TH OF SEPT.

- Argyle (Duke of).—Presbytery Examined. 8vo. pp. 346. 9s.
- Atlas of Mod. Geography. 31 Maps, with text. 4to. 12s.
- Barry (C.)—Palace of Westminster. Pt. 1, fol. pp. 8. 5s.
- Boccus (G.)—Fish in Rivers and Streams. 8vo. pp. 44. 5s.
- Brodie (R.)—Discourses. 8vo. pp. 456. 5s.
- Catlow (Prof.)—British Entomology. 16mo. pp. 200. 7s.
- Cholera.—Reflections on. By A. Henriques, M.D.
- Church Architecture of Scotland. Wood Cuts, 8vo. pp. 179. 7s. 6d.
- Churchman's Library.—Cheap reprint of Authors of 17th and 18th Centuries. 5 vols. 8vo.
- Davidson (J.)—Introduction to New Testament. Vol. 1, 8vo. pp. 449. 12s. 6d.
- Deshon (H. C.)—Cold and Consumption. 8vo. pp. 162. 3s. 6d.
- Forbes (D. L.L.D.)—Hindustani Dictionary. 8vo. pp. 918. £2. 12s. 6d.
- Fox (W. L.)—Hand-Book of the County Courts. 12mo. pp. 548. boards. 6s.
- Hall (Mrs. S. C.)—The Old Governess. Wood Cuts, 4to. pp. 48. 5s.
- Harding (A.)—Epitome of Universal History to 1848. 12mo. pp. 300. 5s.
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